

Cornelius Rufus Nelson  
25 Bouverie Street  
Fleet Street

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 739.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1859.

PRICE UNSTAMPED... 5d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

LAST WEEK—CLEARANCE SALE.  
**NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP** of MAPPIN BROTHERS, SHEFFIELD and LONDON. See "London Gazette," October 14th, 1859.  
In consequence of this Dissolution Messrs. MAPPIN beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they will offer the whole of their valuable stock of CUTLERY, ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE, DRESSING-CASES, and other GOODS, in their London Show-rooms, at a REDUCTION of PRICE VARYING from TEN to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. The Sale commences to-day, and will terminate on December 31st next. Early in January their London Show Rooms will be furnished with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, now being manufactured by them at Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.  
MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.  
November 1st, 1859.

## THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS for the First Half of 1860.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.
SUN 1 } Manchester	W 1 } Kendal	Th 1 } Carlisle.
M 2 }	F 2 }	F 2 }
T 3 }	S 3 }	S 3 }
W 4 } Rochdale,	SUN 4 }	SUN 4 }
Th 5 } Lancashire.	M 5 }	M 5 }
F 6 }	F 6 }	F 6 }
S 7 }	W 7 }	W 7 }
SUN 8 }	Th 8 }	Th 8 }
M 9 }	F 9 }	F 9 }
T 10 }	S 10 }	S 10 }
W 11 }	SUN 11 }	SUN 11 }
Th 12 } Heywood,	M 12 }	M 12 }
F 13 } Lancashire.	F 13 }	F 13 }
S 14 }	W 14 }	W 14 }
SUN 15 }	Th 15 }	Th 15 }
M 16 } Salford, nr	F 16 }	F 16 }
T 17 } Blackburn.	S 17 }	S 17 }
W 18 }	SUN 18 }	SUN 18 }
Th 19 }	M 19 }	M 19 }
F 20 }	F 20 }	F 20 }
S 21 }	W 21 }	W 21 }
SUN 22 }	Th 22 }	Th 22 }
M 23 } Barrowford,	F 23 }	F 23 }
T 24 } nr Burnley.	S 24 }	S 24 }
W 25 }	SUN 25 }	SUN 25 }
Th 26 }	M 26 }	M 26 }
F 27 }	F 27 }	F 27 }
S 28 }	W 28 }	W 28 }
SUN 29 }	Th 29 }	Th 29 }
M 30 }	F 30 }	F 30 }
T 31 }	S 31 }	S 31 }

APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.
SUN 1 }	T 1 }	F 1 Huddersfield.
M 2 }	W 2 }	S 2 }
T 3 }	Th 3 }	SUN 3 } Sheffield.
W 4 }	F 4 }	M 4 }
Th 5 } Ripley, nr	S 5 }	T 5 }
F 6 } Alfreton.	SUN 6 }	W 6 }
S 7 }	M 7 }	Th 7 }
SUN 8 }	F 8 }	F 8 }
M 9 }	W 9 }	S 9 }
T 10 }	Th 10 }	SUN 10 }
W 11 }	F 11 }	M 11 }
Th 12 } Grantham,	S 12 }	W 12 }
F 13 } Lincolnsh.	SUN 13 }	Th 13 }
S 14 }	M 14 }	F 14 }
SUN 15 }	F 15 }	S 15 }
M 16 }	W 16 }	SUN 16 }
T 17 }	Th 17 }	M 17 }
W 18 }	F 18 }	W 18 }
Th 19 }	S 19 }	Th 19 }
F 20 }	SUN 20 }	F 20 }
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SUN 22 }	F 22 }	SUN 22 }
M 23 }	W 23 }	M 23 }
T 24 }	Th 24 }	W 24 }
W 25 }	F 25 }	Th 25 }
Th 26 }	S 26 }	F 26 }
F 27 }	SUN 27 }	S 27 }
S 28 }	M 28 }	W 28 }
SUN 29 }	F 29 }	Th 29 }
M 30 }	W 30 }	F 30 }
T 31 }	Th 31 }	S 31 }

N.B.—Letters to be addressed "THOMAS COOPER, Lecturer on Christianity," at the town where I am appointed—for which, see above. T. C.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a MEETING of the BOARD, held on TUESDAY the 13th December, 1859, a letter was read from RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, ESQ., RESIGNING his SEAT as a DIRECTOR; whereupon it was unanimously resolved—

"That this Board cannot accept the resignation of Mr. Cartwright as a Director, without tendering to him their unfeigned regret that the state of his health should have rendered such a step imperative; and they would record their high estimation of the services rendered to the Company by Mr. Cartwright as a Director from its formation, and as Chairman of the Finance Committee, together with their sorrow at parting with a colleague who, by his urbanity, courtesy, kindness, and diligence, has endeared himself to every member of the Board. The Directors desire to reciprocate the kindly feelings expressed by Mr. Cartwright in his letter of resignation, and to assure him that their best wishes and unabated esteem will follow him into his retirement."

"That the Secretary transmit to Mr. Cartwright a copy of the foregoing Resolution." JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.  
(By order) 32, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

## TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—  
We, the undersigned, who have had the honour to occupy seats on your Board of Direction from the formation of the Company, retire by rotation at the ANNUAL MEETING in FEBRUARY next, when we shall again OFFER OURSELVES, for the FIFTH TIME, for RE-ELECTION, and request the honour of your support on that occasion.  
The Meeting will be held at RADLEY'S HOTEL, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, on 29th FEBRUARY, at Three o'clock.

We are,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient Servants,  
CHARLES BENNETT.  
PETER BUNNELL.  
J. R. BURTON.

## TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—  
A VACANCY having occurred by the resignation of one of your DIRECTORS, allow me to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the vacant seat. The Election will take place on TUESDAY, February 28, 1860.

Prior to the establishment of your Institution, I was among the few persons who met for the purpose of considering the desirability of forming a Life Assurance Company on the mutual principle. At that time I was too much occupied in business pursuits to take an active share in the direction of your affairs.

I am well known to many of the Members, and, as one of your Auditors from the establishment of your Company in 1847, my name must be familiar to all. I have watched with great satisfaction the rapid progress of our Company until the present time, when its income exceeds Sixty Thousand Pounds per annum, with a constituency of some eight thousand members.

If you should do me the honour of electing me a Director, you may depend on my best exertions to extend the operations of so valuable an Institution.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
King Edward's-road, Hackney. G. W. BURGE.

## THE FRIENDLY FEMALE SOCIETY.

Instituted January 30, 1802.  
For the Relief of Poor, Infirm, Aged Widows, and Single Women of Good Character, who have Seen Better Days.

PATRONISED BY  
His Majesty the King of the Belgians.  
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

PRESIDENT.  
The Most Hon. the Marchioness of Cholmondeley.

TREASURER.  
Mrs. John Courthorpe, Howley-place, Maida-hill.

HONORARY SECRETARY.  
Mrs. Richardson, Gordon-square.

SECRETARY AND COLLECTOR.  
Mrs. Hunt, 225, Oxford-street.

The HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this Charity will be held on FRIDAY, Dec. 30th, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, LUDGATE-HILL. The Chair to be taken at One o'clock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS to the Institution will be received by Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., Birchin-lane, Bankers to the Charity; Messrs. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Mr. Bayly, 10, George-yard, Lombard-street; and by Mrs. Hunt, the Secretary.

## UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

## THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.

Instituted May 15, 1844, to Receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole period of Infancy and Childhood on liberal and not exclusive principles.

The CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this Charity will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1860, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, to ELECT TEN CHILDREN from the list of eligible Candidates.

Mr. ALDERMAN MECHI in the Chair.

It will be taken at Twelve o'clock punctually, when the Business will be transacted and the Poll opened. It will close at Two o'clock precisely. Suitable accommodation will be provided for ladies.

The Elections occur regularly on the Third Friday in January and June. Persons becoming Subscribers on the day of Election may vote immediately. Double Proxies can be had at the office or at the time and place of Election. Ladies willing to solicit Contributions for the Charity, may be supplied with collecting-books from the office. Every Five Guinea so collected entitles to one Life Vote, provided the money is entered in one name only.

## THE BUILDING FUND.

The New Building has now nearly 200 inmates, which number the Board are very anxious to increase. The diminution of the heavy debt which the erection of so large and commodious a structure has occasioned will enable the conductors of the Charity to open its doors to many more orphans, who are seeking admission, but whom, from prudential motives, they cannot yet receive. They therefore earnestly appeal to the benevolent for aid, in their work of mercy, and for special assistance in removing the debt.

A Gentleman of the Board has liberally promised 100 Guinea, provided nine others will follow his example. Two friends have responded to the suggestion, and the Board trust that other benevolent persons will unite to secure to the Charity the benefit of this offer.

DAVID W. WIRE,  
THOMAS W. AVELING, } Hon. Secs.  
10, Poultry, December 20, 1859.

Office, 10, Poultry, where forms of application for candidates and lists of subscribers may be had, and every information cheerfully given on any day from ten till four. Contributions should be made payable to Mr. George Standish, Secretary, and addressed to him at the office of the Charity.

ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.—The Misses GEARD will require an experienced ENGLISH TEACHER after the Christmas recess. A knowledge of Drawing indispensable. An ARTICLED PUPIL can be received on moderate terms.

TO BRITISH SCHOOL MANAGERS.—A CERTIFICATED SCHOOLMASTER, of twelve years' experience, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Testimonials thoroughly satisfactory.  
Address, W. F., Sherston, Malmesbury, Wilts.

WANTED, at the close of the present Recess, a LADY competent to impart a sound ENGLISH EDUCATION, with French, Music, and Drawing.  
Address, stating age, length of experience, &c., &c., to Mrs. Wilkins, Ladies' Establishment, Calne, Wilts.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY in her Twentieth Year, a SITUATION in a respectable School as TEACHER in the Junior Classes. She would not object to a Preparatory Boys' School.  
Address, A. B., Orchard-place, Bredgar, Sittingbourne, Kent.

A YOUNG LADY, capable of instructing in English, French, and Music, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT either in a SCHOOL or FAMILY. Satisfactory references can be given.  
Address, A. E. K., Bury St. Edmunds.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The WIFE of a Professional Man, residing in a country town, wishes to MEET with a YOUNG LADY, to be EDUCATED with her own daughters, under the care of an efficient Governess.  
Apply, by letter, to F. J., at Messrs. Waterlow and Sons', Birchin-lane, London.

A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, a member of a Christian Church, wishes for a SITUATION as COMPANION or NURSE to an ELDERLY or INVALID LADY. References to the relatives of the lady of whom she had the care several years will be given.  
Address, A. B., Post-office, Whitechurch, Hants.

WANTED, by a middle-aged Person, a Member of a Christian Church, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to a SINGLE GENTLEMAN, NURSE to an INVALID, or COMPANION to a LADY. Good references given.  
Apply to A. K., 60, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, London.

TO GROCERY and DRAPERY ASSISTANTS.—WANTED a SINGLE YOUNG MAN, having a good knowledge of the Grocery and Drapery business. Unexceptionable reference will be required as to character and business capacity.  
Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to Dawbarn and Sons, Wisbech.

TO GROCERS and TEA-DEALERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN or ASSISTANT in a WAREHOUSE. Good references.  
Address, C. M., Post-office, Leicester.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN, of business habits, aged Twenty-five, who has had nine years' town and country experience, wishes to obtain another SITUATION. Four years' reference from the Employer he has just left. Would make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home.  
Address, J. R., 11, Lion-square, Hackney-road.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—MATTHEWS and MILLER have an opening for an Apprentice in their Wholesale and Retail GENESEAL and FURNISHING IRONMONGERY Establishment, Hoxton, Devon.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED TWO YOUTHS and TWO YOUNG LADIES as APPRENTICES to the DRAPERY and GENERAL OUTFITTING, by Mr. Thomas White, Aldershot.

TO the FRIENDS of EDUCATION and the POOR.—WANTED immediately, for a DISSIDENT SCHOOL, in a needy district in or near London, the LOAN of a LARGE ROOM to a TRAINED TEACHER, to commence a large Poor School in, who would give her services if any Christian Friend would give the room; knowing the redemption of the soul is precious.  
Address, K. L., "Nonconformist" Office, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

## PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

Biblical Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, and Commercial Arithmetic, with a complete course of English. Few private Schools of long standing, have better sustained their reputation for the intellectual, moral, and religious education of youth. Hundreds have been educated in this Establishment, among whom are eminent commercial and professional men, who attribute their success to the course of training they received here. Favourable testimony has been frequently borne by Parents and others, to the healthy position and domestic comfort of Palmer House. Increased importance is attached to the Preparatory Department. Popular lectures on various subjects are regularly delivered. The "Favorite" Omnibuses, from different parts of London, pass the door every few minutes. The house is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway; and Highbury Station, North London Railway.

The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 17th of January.



**HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.**

Mrs. HEWETT will be happy to receive her Pupils, after the Vacation, on FRIDAY, January 20th, 1860.

**COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.**

Conducted by Mr. VERNY.  
Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.  
A respectable YOUTH WANTED upon equal terms.

**HERTFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**

J. C. CANE, PRINCIPAL.  
Terms—Ten Guineas per quarter inclusive.  
Prospectuses on application.

**THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.**

The Rev. MARTIN REED, assisted by well-qualified Masters, receives Twenty-five Pupils.  
His Pupils are qualified for Professional or Commercial engagements, and the University Examinations.  
French is constantly spoken under the superintendence of a resident Parian of great ability.  
The situation is admirable. Prospectuses on application.

**THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.**

Mr. JACKSON will be able to RECEIVE A FEW ADDITIONAL YOUNG GENTLEMEN after the present Vacation.  
The Pupils in this Establishment receive from himself and properly qualified masters a first-rate Education in Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and English. Great attention is also given to their moral training and domestic comfort.  
The Pupils will re-assemble on TUESDAY, JAN. 24th.

**CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL.**

Mr. LONG prepares thoroughly for Matriculation, for all Examinations, and for Professional and Mercantile Engagements. Aided by efficient Masters, he devotes an unremitting attention and long experience to the Training alike of the Mental Powers and Moral Qualities of every Pupil. The accommodations, healthy and delightful situation, parental oversight, and systematic encouragement of youthful effort, ensure satisfaction. The terms are inclusive, and according to age.  
References of high character will be given.

**KING-STREET, LEICESTER.**

The MISSES MIALI receive a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES for Board and Education. The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Music, Singing, and Deportment.  
References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; John Kershaw, Esq., Gloucester; near Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., London.  
Terms and full particulars on application.  
The ensuing quarter will commence on 26th January.  
An ARTICLED PUPIL required.

**STONYGATE SCHOOL, LEICESTER.**

Mr. FRANKLIN has removed his School to his new house, about a mile on the south side of Leicester. The new premises are very handsome and convenient, and the health and enjoyment of the pupils have been thoroughly provided for. The education is of a very liberal kind, while common things are taught well. Amongst numerous references, Rev. T. R. Barker, Spring-hill College, Birmingham; J. Mellor, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; and S. Leonard, Esq., Clifton, Bristol, may be mentioned as being well acquainted with the merits of the School.

The MISSES SWALLOW (late with Mrs. Hall, Chesham) inform their friends that they have OPENED A BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at HIGHGATE, and will be ready to receive Pupils after the Christmas Vacation.  
Prospectuses can be obtained on application to Miss L. Swallow, Russell House, South-grove, Highgate.  
References kindly permitted to Mrs. Hall (late of Chesham), Norwood; Miss Marshall, Bank of England; Rev. J. Viney, Highgate; Rev. B. Kent, Norwood; Rev. D. Thomas, Stockwell; Rev. G. W. Conder, Leeds; Rev. E. C. Lewis, Roehdale; William Bean, Esq., Hull.

**SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.**

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Six of Mr. Morgan's pupils obtained certificates of merit at the recent Oxford Examination; three of these pupils secured the titles of A.A. Two senior pupils have matriculated this year at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers confide to Mr. Morgan's care the pupils whose education they promote.

**FENNY STRATFORD CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.**

Principal—The Rev. C. H. HOSKEN, assisted by his Sons.  
The course of Studies includes every department of an accomplished Education. Pupils are treated with parental kindness. Difficulties are explained until each Pupil thoroughly understands his studies. Self-reliance is cultivated, and emulation excited by suitable examinations and rewards.  
In an experience extending over more than twenty years Mr. Hosken has educated the sons of ministers, lawyers, doctors, accountants, tradesmen, farmers, and others, from many of whom (unsolicited) he has received the highest testimonials.  
Terms: Under Twelve years, Twenty-two Guineas; under Fourteen, Twenty-four Guineas per annum. A few Daily Pupils received.  
From the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON:—"Mr. Hosken is an educator to whom youthful minds may be safely entrusted."

**SYDENHAM. — PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.**

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.  
This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different Languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.  
References: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour; the Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas; and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.

**A SOUND AND LIBERAL EDUCATION for the SONS OF TRADESMEN is guaranteed at Anglessea House, Orpington, Kent.**

Apply to Mr. Atkins for a circular containing information respecting terms (which are moderate), references, testimonials, &c.

**BRIGHTON.**—The MISSES GOULTY expect their PUPILS to RE-ASSEMBLE on WEDNESDAY, February the 1st, 1860.  
2, SUSSEX-SQUARE, KEMP-TOWN.

**MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.**

Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.; assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.  
The Next Session begins on the 1st of February.  
Terms, 40 Guineas for Boys under 11 years; for Boys above that age, 50 Guineas.  
Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane.  
T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.  
ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Hon. Sec.  
Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

**HIGH-STREET, WELLINGBOROUGH. EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.**

Conducted by the MISSES PENDERED, with the assistance of Efficient Teachers.  
Terms for Boarders, including French, Twenty-five Guineas per annum; under Ten, Twenty Guineas. Accomplishments taught by Masters upon the usual terms. Inclusive terms if desired. The house is healthily situated, with a large garden attached.  
References kindly permitted to the Rev. T. Thomas, 7, Lansdowne-terrace, London-fields, Hackney; and the Rev. J. F. Poulter, Wellingborough.  
School duties will RE-COMMENCE MONDAY, JAN. 23.

**THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near COVENTRY.**

Established in 1848, for Gentlemen from Eight to Eighteen Years of Age.  
The Academical Course is adapted to a first-class mercantile education, to the Oxford and Cambridge examinations—which several of the pupils have passed—and to matriculation at the London and other Universities. Highly suitable premises—due provision for physical training—homely social intercourse—liberal domestic economy—accomplished Tutors and Professors—the best methods of instruction and examination—vigilant moral supervision—and Christian Government, constitute this a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, and claim for it the support and interest of the friends of a truly liberal and character-forming education.  
Full papers may be had of the Director, Thomas Wyles.

**REIGATE, SURREY.—HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY-PARK-ROAD.**

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.  
Conducted by Miss ISLEY, assisted by talented Resident Governesses.  
The House is delightfully situated in one of the most lovely parts of Surrey, at a convenient distance from London. The Pupils enjoy the comforts of Home, while Study, based upon Christian principles, is made as interesting and pleasant as possible.  
Prospectuses forwarded on application.  
References kindly permitted to the Revs. J. Alexander, Norwich; J. H. Browne, High Wycombe; Henry More, Brecon, South Wales; Thomas Hatfield, Esq., Easton House, near Stamford; and other Friends.  
The Vacation will terminate January 23.

**SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.**

Miss LINCOLN and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN, beg to inform their Friends that the DUTIES of their ESTABLISHMENT will be RESUMED MONDAY, January 30th. Music and German are taught by experienced and efficient Masters, and great care is bestowed upon the acquisition of a correct and conversational knowledge of the French Language. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.  
Terms, including French: Boarders, Thirty-four Guineas; Day Pupils, Twelve Guineas.  
References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; &c., &c.; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

**CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE, N.**

Conducted by MR. M. THOMSON, M.C.P., and J. R. THOMSON, A.B.  
Plans of instruction such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in subjects required for examinations. Lectures occasionally delivered on various branches of Science. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained. Premises and grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application.  
The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 17th of January, 1860.  
N.B.—Wanted an ASSISTANT. He must be a good Penman, Arithmetician, and Disciplinarian; competent to maintain good order in the occasional absence of the Principal.  
Letters stating age, qualifications, salary expected, &c., to be addressed as above.  
No smoker need apply."

**LADIES' SCHOOL, DAVENTRY.**

Conducted by Miss DAVIES (daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies).  
In this Establishment, YOUNG LADIES receive a sound and accomplished EDUCATION, combined with the privileges and comforts of home. The French and German languages are taught by a resident lady, from the Continent. The Pupils enjoy the benefit of maternal care, Mrs. Davies superintending the domestic arrangements.  
References kindly permitted to the Rev. David Thomas, London (Editor of the "Homilist"); Rev. T. Thomas, London; Rev. J. F. Poulter, B.A., Wellingborough; Rev. Joseph Parker, Manchester; Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry; Rev. S. Bowen, Macclesfield; Rev. H. Batchelor, Glasgow; Rev. R. Eland, Portsmouth; Rev. T. Jeffrey, Sandhurst, Kent; Rev. J. Gill, Sudbury, Suffolk; Rev. G. Nicholson, B.A.; and the Rev. J. T. Brown, Northampton. Also to the Parents of Pupils.

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERING WATLING WORKS, STONEY STRATFORD.**

YOUNG MEN trained as MECHANICAL ENGINEERS in every department of the business, the above works being expressly established and conducted for this purpose. A portion of each day spent in studying the theory.  
For terms and particulars, apply to the Principal, Mr. Edward Hayes.

**PROPERTY PURCHASED at the MART.**

—Property Let or Sold.—Rents collected.—Fire and Life Assurances effected.—Partnerships negotiated.  
\* \* First-class references if required.  
Apply to Mr. Cooke Baines, 108, Cheapside, E.C.

**TEA.**

**PROSPECTUS** issued by Messrs. MOORE BROTHERS and COMPANY, Merchants, illustrating their New System and Principle of Sale, and showing a clear saving to the public in each kind of Tea of 7d. to 1s. per lb.

No. 35, London-bridge, City, E.C., Oct. 15.

In respectfully acquainting you with our having opened the above extensive premises as Tea and Coffee Merchants only, for the purpose, by the introduction of an entirely new system and principle of sale, of supplying those articles lower by 10 per cent. than can be possibly done under any existing system of business, we respectfully request your consideration of the following facts, based upon a long experience as the principals of one of the oldest tea establishments in the City.

The expenses usually entailed by the present system of canvassing and delivery by carts are calculated on the gross return made by them about 4½ per cent; if calculated on the tea and coffee returns only, they would average from 7 to 10 per cent.: that is to say, the average out-door expenses of men, commission, horses, carts, &c., are, on total business done by them, about 4½ per cent.; on tea and coffee sold, from 7 to 10 per cent.

Take the less estimate as representing the least unfavourable case, say . . . . . 4½ per cent.

The value of money to the merchant locked up by debts in a cash and credit trade, the disadvantage to which he is thereby subjected as a buyer, his losses by bad debts and other outgoings inevitably incidental thereto, cannot be fairly estimated at less than, say . . . . . 3½ per cent.

The expenses and losses entailed by a sugar trade (it being a notorious fact that, as a rule, sugars are sold at less than cost as an inducement to buy tea), added to the expenses of labour attending its being mixed, ground, and prepared for sale at the counter, are not less, as a rule, than 2 per cent., say . . . . . 2 per cent.  
(In many cases they are treble that ratio.)

Added together make . . . . . 10 per cent.

**UNFAIRNESS OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.**

Families who pay ready money on receipt of goods, and who purchase Tea direct from the establishment, are thus paying a large unnecessary profit to cover expenses and losses for which they have no correlative interest nor advantage.

That to which we pledge ourselves is that, as merchants, avoiding all these expenses and losses, we will supply families direct for cash 10 per cent. below the prices now charged by the most eminent houses in the trade (as see also clause at foot marked \*).

Thousands of families are willing to pay ready money, and to transact their business without travellers; we wish to do that which is a mere act of justice to them, viz., to avoid imposing upon them the burden of losses, expenses, and drawbacks they never ought to bear.

Those who desire to have accounts and sugars must be willing, by buying elsewhere on the old system, to pay 10 to 12 per cent. extra, and unnecessary profit on their teas, for the convenience and accommodation.

P.S.—For practical illustrations of the saving effected, and tariff of prices under our system, please refer below.

**BLACK TEAS.****ILLUSTRATIONS REFERRED TO.**

Further to illustrate the working of the cash system, we respectfully beg you to refer to the two classes of Tea, one or other of which is in daily use by nearly all families of any respectability, viz.:

First—The highest class of Tea, say, the finest Souchong or Kaisow tea, of very choice quality, and used only for the very best purposes. For this at the largest tea establishments 4s. 4d. is usually charged; our cash price is 3s. 9d., guaranteed the best tea that can be purchased. Then, allow us to ask—Why pay 4s. 4d.?

Second Class—The best family Tea, a very fine quality of Souchong, or mixed Congou and Souchong Tea, brisk to the palate, fine in flavour and quality, with strength, for this 3s. 10d. and 4s. are usually charged, our cash price is 3s. 5d., guaranteed fully to bear out the above character and description.

As these two descriptions of Black Tea comprise every kind that families really require, they are the only qualities we propose to sell.

**GREEN TEAS.**

In GREEN TEAS also we quote only the best of each class, as being to the consumer by far the cheapest, viz.:

The BEST CANTON GUN-POWDER . . . . .	per lb. 3 0—usually charged 3 4	s. d.	s. d.
This to families we do not recommend.			
The BEST IMPERIAL . . . . .	per lb. 4 0—usually charged 4 8		
The BEST HYSON, very choice delicate flavour . . . . .	4 6—usually charged 5 0		
The BEST OUCHAIN, or YOUNG HYSON, strong and very fine . . . . .	4 6—usually charged 5 0		
The FINEST PEARL-LEAF GUNPOWDER, rare and very choice . . . . .	4 9—usually charged 5 4		

To meet the legitimate expectation of large buyers, whether for sale in the trade or otherwise, the Firm offer the following additional advantages; which can never, in any instance, nor for how large quantity soever, be exceeded:

That is to say, that  
On 20lb. bags, securely packed, of either Teas, a deduction of . . . . . 1d. per lb. will be allowed.  
On original leaded ½ chests, about 45lbs net, a deduction of . . . . . 1d. " "  
On original leaded chests, about 84lbs net, a deduction of . . . . . 1d. " "  
Where preferred, the Firm will forward their Teas in original leaded boxes, as received from China—about 12lbs. 10lbs., and 20lbs. net, but these admit of no deduction per lb.

**COFFEES.**

As in Teas, so in Coffees, the Firm desire a permanent reputation for quality; they will therefore keep only the best of each kind, viz., the best Ceylon, the best Plantation or West India, and the best Mocha or East India.

The BEST CEYLON . . . . . per lb. 1s. 0½d.  
For this quality the largest houses charge 1s. 2d.  
The BEST WEST INDIA or PLANTATION . . . per lb. 1s. 4d.  
For this, if really of equal quality, 1s. 6d. is usually charged.  
The BEST OLD MOCHA or CHOICE EAST INDIA . . . . . per lb. 1s. 6d.

For the two latter, which are qualities most choice and very rarely kept by the trade, various prices, up even to 2s. 6d. per lb., are usually charged.

The Firm look to the immense and unqualified capabilities and requirements of London and of Great Britain to ensure them so large a Business as will properly remunerate them, and prove, which has never before been attempted, and which is even now considered impossible by the trade, that a Tea and Coffee Business only conducted for cash at merely merchants' profits can be made a profitable one.

Goods delivered, as a rule, the day after the receipt of order.  
MOORE BROTHERS and COMPANY, Merchants.  
35, London Bridge, City, E.C.

**Clause referred to above:**

\* To provide against the contingency of families ordering goods and on receipt deferring payment, all unpaid orders will be invoiced 10 per cent. higher than our cash prices, which additional 10 per cent. we allow to be deducted if we receive payment within ten days, but not otherwise. Our whole system will fail unless we most rightly adhere strictly to Cash Payments at our Cash Prices.

P.S. We really cannot notice the many applications we receive for samples and prospectus, unless stamps be sent to cover all expenses. We are willing to supply families at 1d. per lb. net profit over expenses, but can incur no avoidable charges whatever.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## Title Deeds of the Church.

### V.

#### ARBITRARY DISPOSAL OF TITHES.

RESTRICTING our attention to the period of English history intervening between the Heptarchy and Magna Charta, we have already seen the origin of the tithe system in ecclesiastical and civil law, and lay distaste for it in the practice of the owners of landed estates. In fact, during the whole of these four centuries or thereabouts, we have an unequal and various struggle between public authority, whether in Church or State, and private right, in regard to the payment of tithes. This antagonism must ever be borne in mind by those who would rightly interpret the ecclesiastical facts of the period. In the first attempts to establish a universal obligation to pay her demands, the Church, although supported by the authority of the State, achieved but a partial and imperfect success. As the spiritual power of the Popedom steadily increased, however, the rights which the laity had asserted for themselves were one after another extinguished. There were fluctuations, as usual, in this ceaseless contest—authority being sometimes, and in regard to some things, paramount, whilst occasionally, and in regard to other matters, resistance was, for a time at least, successfully maintained. But, in the long run, ecclesiastical power established a decided ascendancy over lay recusancy—and private rights succumbed beneath the double pressure of Church censures and the penalties of civil law.

The results of this struggle (still keeping within the historical period already marked out) were twofold. On the one hand, the obligation of subjects to surrender a tenth of their annual increase or profits to pious uses, was everywhere established, and came to be generally recognised—but, on the other, the right of the landowner to pay his tithes, and the tithes of his tenants and villains, to any church or religious house which he thought fit to select, was successfully asserted down to about A.D. 1200. Between payment and non-payment of a tenth for religious purposes no choice was left him—no right of choice was ultimately made good. On this question the doctrine, the constitutions, the canons, and the censures of the Church, backed, moreover, as we have seen, by the power of the magistrate, effectually silenced the objections and protests of individual right—not all at once, it is true—not equally in every part of the realm—but, in the course of a century or two, so generally, as to make the principle of paying a tenth for pious uses a law of conscience and a part of the common law of the land. Thus far, the ecclesiastical power was triumphant. But the laity, in recognising the theory of religious obligation, chose to discharge that obligation in favour of such pious uses as they themselves preferred—and, spite of canonical prohibitions, preserved

that freedom, more or less, down to King John's time. Of this fact the evidence is abundant. Thus Pope Innocent the Third, in one of his Decretal Epistles to the Archbishop of Canterbury, writes:—"Many persons in your diocese distribute their tithes according to their own choice." Wickliffe, also, in his complaint to the King and Parliament under Richard II., distinctly refers to the ancient practice: "Ah, Lord Jesu Christ," he exclaims, "sith within few years, men payed their tithes and offerings at their own will free to good men, and able to great worship of God, to profit and fairness of Holy Church, fighting in earth." So, in the Year Book, 7 Edward III. 4. 7., Parning, then Chancellor, is reported as saying, "In olden time, before a constitution recently made by the Pope, the patron of a church could grant tithes within his parish to another parish." Herle confirms this *dictum*, observing that "it is against reason that a man cannot give his alms to whomsoever he will." Ludlow, Judge of Assize, in the same reign, tells us emphatically that "in former times every man could grant the tithes of his land to what church he would"—"which is true," remarks Judge Brooke, in his abridged report of the case. Dyer's authority is equally explicit. "However," says Selden, in summing up the historical evidence on this point, "it is most clear (let froward ignorance, as it can, continue to oppose the assertion) that for two hundred years, at least, before the time of the Council of Lateran, held under the same Pope (Alexander III., A.D. 1215) "arbitrary consecrations of tithes with us were frequent, and practised, as well of positive right (if we may take that for right in things subject to human disposition, which general consent of the State allowed—as no man that knows what makes a positive right can deny) as of fact."

We propose now to trace the visible effects produced by the modifying influence of this arbitrariness on the part of the laity in the disposal of their tithe, upon their practice as brought about by canonical and legal obligation. In order to this, we must first of all realise to ourselves the ordinary circumstances under which, in individual instances, tithes, during this period, came into being. Here, for example, is a lord of an estate, comprising, it may be, some thousands of acres, partly uncultivated, partly cultivated. He has his tenants, and his villains, or serfs, and he exercises over them a tolerably despotic dominion. That estate constitutes what is now called a parish, and the limits of the one determine the boundaries of the other. Let us suppose the lord to be a devout Churchman. In proportion as he gets his estate under cultivation, his family, his household retainers, his tenants, and his serfs, become more numerous. The collegiate church of the district is far away, and it is but occasionally that one of the clergy from the cathedral can visit the estate to minister the Word and the sacraments to the rural colony. With the assent of the bishop, the lord of the estate builds a church, and then, instead of contributing his tithes and offerings to the common fund of the bishopric, he retains them, in fee, for his own church. The bishop is induced to consecrate the building, and if it have a baptistry and burial-ground attached to it, it becomes, to all intents and purposes, a parish church. The advowson (that is the right of nominating the parson who shall have the usufruct of the tithes and offerings, or such portions of them as the landlord may determine, and in return for which the parson is to render his religious service) he claims as his own—but it is necessary for the bishop to ordain the priest to that church, and in all spiritual affairs the incumbent (nominated by the proprietor, and receiving from him his sole title to the temporalities) is responsible to the bishop. Every acre of the estate that comes newly into cultivation, serves to swell the tithe revenue, and is due by canonical and civil law to pious uses—but it rests with the proprietor whether the whole tithe accruing from his estate, old and new, shall be settled on the parson of the

parish, or whether some portion of it shall not be consecrated to special objects.

In those days, however, as now, landed estates did not always fall into the hands of godly proprietors. But tithes were claimed, and, as far as law could reach, received of sinners as well as saints, whether the lord's estate was only visited from the cathedral church as opportunity might allow, or whether a resident clergyman and a parish church existed. In the former case, the whole ecclesiastical income of the parish went to the bishop, who, in case he had himself been provided for by a landed estate, (as he commonly had been long before A.D. 1200), apportioned the fund of his diocese between the clergy who lived with him and who carried the ordinances of religion to destitute districts, the building, repairing, and decoration of churches in the diocese, and the relief of the poor. Now a land proprietor who erected a church on his estate, claimed, and for a considerable period, maintained, the same power of apportioning the tithe of his parish, as the bishop had been wont to exercise in respect of the common fund of his diocese. One-third of the tithe he usually allotted to the parson he had installed in the benefice, reserving the two-thirds, not ostensibly to his own use, but to the reparation of the edifice, and to the assistance of the indigent. If he sometimes forgot to discharge these burdens adequately or at all, he quieted his conscience with the reflection that he was only repaying himself for his outlay in rearing the ecclesiastical edifice. It is certain that on the continent, and it is more than probable that in England, during the earlier part of this interval of time, "the erecting of churches," as Selden says, "became amongst some, to be rather gainful than devout—for the patron would arbitrarily divide to the incumbent, and take the rest to his own use." Two or three canons of the Roman Church refer pointedly, and in express terms, to this practice, and condemn it.

How far the practice obtained in England is doubtful. That it was not unknown here, however, may be clearly enough gathered from Lindwood, who says "For before that Council" (of Lateran) "laymen could retain their tithes in fee, and give them to another church or monastery." And this brings us to the common practice during the whole period of which we are treating, of special and arbitrary consecrations of tithes, to religious houses—a practice, we suspect, which has given rise to the notion that the endowment of parish churches had its origin in the voluntary liberality of lay patrons—whereas, carefully looked at, it proves the very reverse. We shall, therefore, set forth, in the first place, the facts of the case, and shall afterwards note some of the conclusions to which they lead us.

During the period to which we still confine our attention, monasteries, convents, abbeys, and various other kinds of religious houses, sprung up in England in great numbers. The heads and members of these houses, affecting greater sanctity than the parish clergy, and bound by the rules of their order to a stricter religious life, obtained greater influence over the lay mind of that superstitious age. As one means of increasing their own power and wealth, they incited their benefactors to assign to them, either in whole or in part, the tithes accruing on their several estates, the advowsons of churches, and, after the Norman conquest, churches and their tithes absolutely to their own use. The monastery or collegiate body to which such assignments were made, usually appointed clergy to perform religious service in the parishes in which they had the advowson, or where the church and tithes belonged to them *in pleno jure*, either remunerating such clergy by a wretched stipend, or assigning to them the small tithes, and what were called the altarages—that is, offerings of a minor kind brought to the altar. Such clergy were called vicars—and when a settled maintenance out of the tithe of the parish was allotted to them, their benefices were styled "perpetual vicarages." These men performed



the spiritual duty in their parishes in lieu of the monks who swept into their treasury the greater portion of the ecclesiastical income.

It seems to have been quite a passion with the laity of those times to assign the churches they had erected, and the tithes of their estates, to these religious houses—inasmuch that, in an age or two, the monastic orders had absorbed well nigh a half of the advowsons in the kingdom, and had appropriated, or, in other words, held as their absolute property and to their own use, above a third, and those the richest, of the benefices in England.

But these monks grounded their right to parochial tithes upon a different right of tenure to that relied upon by the parochial clergy. The latter, after about forty years' prescription, held whatever they enjoyed, not by special deed of gift, but by *common law*. A monastery, if challenged at law respecting the right by which it claimed certain tithes, was compelled to produce the deeds in which the conveyance had been made to it—a parochial parson, on the contrary, was always presumed to be entitled to the tithes of his parish, and could only be ousted by the production of the legal instrument by which a special grant of them had been made to some other ecclesiastical party. Hence, these religious houses very carefully preserved such documents, as evidence of their title, and copies of many of them, as also some originals, have been handed down to our own times.

These chartularies, as they were called, contain extremely curious and interesting illustrations of the caprice of our pious ancestors in distributing the tithes which the law compelled them to pay. The houses in whose favour such grants were made and formally conveyed, were monasteries, convents, abbeys, priories, cells, hospitals, collegiate churches, and capitular establishments. The objects for which they were made were also various. Commonly, the grant was for the use of the poor. Often for the performance of so many masses for the souls of the donors, and of their living and departed relatives. Occasionally it was assigned to the maintenance of an additional monk—or to supply apparel to nuns. Many were the instances in which tithes of English parishes were devoted to monastic institutions beyond the seas. Landlords freely pledged themselves for their tenants' and servants' tithes—promised the legal quota not only for lands under cultivation, but for those to be thereafter brought under cultivation—not only for lands then possessed, but for lands thereafter to be acquired. Some gave their tithes of whatever was customarily titheable—some specified the particular kind of tithe, whether of calves, pigs, flocks, fleece, cheese, or other things they chose to assign—a few gave tithe of their rents, or the profits of their mills—and not a few arbitrarily conveyed only two parts, or three parts of their tithes. The monks, however, seldom relied upon a single deed, however distinctly that deed might grant away the property of heirs and successors. They generally prevailed upon the heirs, on their succession to the estate, to confirm the grant—they hastened also to obtain the express sanction of either the Pope or the bishop of the diocese,—and they seldom looked upon their property as secure to them until after forty years' possession. To complete the information here put before the reader, we subjoin a single specimen of one of these old deeds of tithe conveyance:—

"I, Robert Waste, have granted to God, and to Holy Mary of Bee and St. Neots the Confessor, and to his Church of Ernesbury, and to the monks who serve therein, two parts of my tithe over all my estate in Wereslay, of corn and animals of which it is customary to pay tithe—and this is done especially for the soul of Scenus of Easessa, and for the salvation of my Lord Robert, son of the aforesaid Scenus, who gave me this land, and for the salvation of Gunnor his wife, and for my own salvation and that of my wife, and of William, son of Gereus, her father, and for the soul of my father, and my mother, and my brother, and all my friends, and all my ancestors, &c."

We have already transgressed our ordinary limits. But we cannot dismiss this portion of our investigation without calling the reader's special attention to three or four remarks necessary to give the specific value of the facts set forth above.

1. It is observable that these arbitrary and special consecrations of tithe by the laity do not in the least affect the compulsory and legal origin of the property thus conveyed. Law had again and again enacted that a tenth of the land's annual produce, and even of a man's industrial gains, was due to the Church—and, to some extent, at least, the Church and the State had succeeded in enforcing the claim. Laymen, then, when specially assigning their tithes, were only designating what should be the particular disposition of property which, as to right of enjoyment, the ecclesiastical and civil powers had

already forbidden them to regard as their own. They *must* pay tithes, whether they would or no—the only voluntary feature of the transaction was their choice, within certain limits, of the ecclesiastical parties to whom, and purposes for which, they preferred to pay them. This is a very different thing from individual liberality—in fact it is only a modification of compulsion effected, for a time, by laymen's antagonism to the force brought to bear upon them.

2. It is to be noted distinctly that these grants of tithe by deed of gift, were never grants of parochial tithe to the parish Church, but from it. They were not settlements, so far as the parish churches were concerned, but *alienations*. No deed can be produced in which a lord of the manor gave the tithe of his estate to the church which he had founded. It was wholly unnecessary. As soon as the church had received consecration, custom assigned some portion of the parish tithe to the maintenance of it and the clergyman—and what that portion should be, the patron could himself determine at each vacancy. But unless he had, by legal transfer, assigned any part of it to other uses, the ground-right to the usufruct, if we may so say, belonged to the parish church *by law*. It was only when such right was interfered with that a legal instrument of conveyance became essential. So that these charters, by which patrons took to themselves the liberty to convey their tithes to ecclesiastical institutions out of the parish, instead of being received as evidence of the mode in which parish churches became endowed, may be rather taken as proof that they never were endowed by any such process. "Had the right of tithes," Prieaux sensibly remarks, "grown up from such arbitrary consecrations, as Mr. Selden asserts, why among all his instances does he not bring as much as one of such a consecration of tithes in the parish, made to the parish church? Is it likely that those who had such tithes in their power should grant them all from their parish church, and none to it?" And, again, "we may be assured that there was a certain right to these tithes settled by law in the parochial churches, before either greedy monk or sacrilegious layman would desire to have them from them, for without such a certain right whereon they could demand, sue for, and recover them by law, they would have been of no use or benefit to them. . . . For no more was then given them, than what was in the parochial churches before." We see, then, that *neither was the tithe property thus conveyed by deed the original setting apart "to God and the Church" by an act of lay beneficence, nor even if it had been, did any of our parish churches thus become possessed of their endowments.*

3. We now go on to remark that nearly the whole of the tithes assigned by special grant to religious houses subsequently fell into the hands of laymen, through the Acts 27 Hen. 8, c. 28; and 31 Hen. 8, c. 13, commonly called "the statutes of dissolution." The Legislature therein declared that "the King shall have and enjoy, to him and his heirs for ever, all and singular such monasteries and tithes, in as large and ample manner as the abbots held them." And that "they who take them from the King, shall have and hold and enjoy the same, and have all such actions, suits, entries, and the like, in like manner, form, and condition as before." The monks having been thus forcibly ousted from their well-feathered nests, the spoil was liberally distributed amongst the lay magnates of that day—whence it comes to pass that so large a proportion of parochial tithes is held by lay impropiators. It is now, to all intents and purposes, private property; as such, it forms no object of our present inquiry. But it is interesting to note that the parochial tithes now in possession of the Church as by law established, clearly originated in public law; and that whatever portion of them was given by lay patrons, in charters, grants, and deeds of gift, constituting the only colourable pretext for saying that tithes had their source in private liberality, is already hopelessly and for ever secularised. All that can be pretended to have sprung out of private lay liberality has long since returned to private proprietorship and lay uses.

4. Although not strictly a part of our present object it may not be out of place to show what light the foregoing statement throws upon the probable origin of Church-rates. In the commencement of the tithe system, whosoever held the fee of tithe, whether bishop, abbot, parish priest, or patron, held it subject to the burden of maintaining, repairing, and decorating the church of the parish from which the tithes were derived. It is certain that the religious houses very grudgingly and inadequately discharged that obligation. It is all but certain that lay patrons were but too ready to follow that bad example. The dilapidation of churches was a common complaint of the times. It seems natural that the lords of manors who held their tithes in fee, should be the first to call upon their tenants to volunteer the performance of the duty which they had

themselves neglected—and we know the almost absolute power which these lords brought to bear upon their tenants in those days. If such were the fact, we may be well assured that the monks, wherever they owned parochial tithes, would hasten to copy so convenient a method of supplementing their own notorious negligence in such matters. The parish *poor* would not be far behind. For the space of two hundred years or more, darkness enveloped the whole affair, and there then emerges into light a common custom, having the force of prescription, for the inhabitants of the parish to rate themselves for the repair of the nave of the church, and for the recipient of the tithes to be responsible for the chancel. Historical facts have not come down to us in sufficient number or variety to authorise our stating the precise manner in which the custom originated, spread, and became binding. We can only guess at that from our knowledge of the forces that were then brought to bear upon ignorant and superstitious minds. No legislative enactment, no canon law, no continental analogy, is in existence to guide our decision. We may fairly conclude that tenants would not spontaneously relieve the tithe-owner of this part of his obligation, but in obedience to some pressure from without. We think it most consistent with all the circumstances of the case, that lords of manors who held the tithes of their parishes in fee, and who were thereby under customary obligation to maintain the churches they had erected, were the first to apply that pressure to their own tenants, on the plea that they had already subjected themselves to the expense of the erection. The example would soon be cited and enforced by the tithe-owning monks. Forty years' prescription would turn a voluntary offering into a legal claim; and thus, we, at this day, are saddled with a burden which, during the dark ages, was fraudulently shifted from the owners to the payers of ecclesiastical tithes.

#### LORD J. MANNERS AND LORD R. CECIL ON CHURCH-RATES.

On Wednesday evening last took place the anniversary meeting of the Collegiate Institution of Hurstpierpoint, in Essex, which was established ten years ago for the purpose of promoting Church education among the middle classes. The institution of St. John's, which commenced on a very humble scale, has now reached the position and importance of a public school. The anniversary dinner was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Hubbard, M.P., who was supported by the Bishop of Chichester, Lord J. Manners, M.P., Lord R. Cecil, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. Garnett, M.P., &c. A large number of the gentlemen who have been educated at the establishment and of the present pupils were also present. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk,

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing "the House of Lords and Commons," said he had never heard repeated so often as within the last twelve months the expression "Thank God, we have a House of Lords;"—

And if we look a little closely into matters we shall not be very much surprised at the frequency of the expression; for the measures which have reference to the Church of England that have been brought forward in the House of Commons for several sessions, are measures which for many years have been largely agitated by a very small, but at the same time a very united and very active body of men, who are opposed on principle to Church endowments. I believe I am strictly correct when I say that so perfect is the organisation of that small body that they have their representative and corresponding agents not only in every city, but in every borough; so that whenever a gentleman presents himself on the hustings as a candidate for the representation of that charming little place they have selected, and which they so much wish to benefit—(laughter)—up starts some one and says, "No doubt, you are the very man we want, but will you have the goodness to satisfy us on the question of Church-rates?" And then, possibly, in the little amenities which pass between the candidate and the constituents on such occasions, in the gratitude of his heart at the moment of election, he is led to promise that he will vote against Church-rates or anything else they wish if they return him as their member. It is in this way that that small body opposed to Church-rates have attained such power, and I fully believe that if the complete sense of the country were obtained, it would be found that nine-tenths of the people are opposed to the total abolition of Church-rates—(cheers)—as well as to the admission of Dissenters to our endowed schools. (Hear.)

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in responding, referred to the great men who had made the term "House of Lords" synonymous with almost everything glorious in our history and imperishable in our fame. He afterwards went on to say:—

The chairman, by a very ingenious suggestion, has endeavoured to explain how it is that the House of Commons has been induced to take the extraordinary course of proceedings which it has done; but I am not quite clear that the explanation is altogether satisfactory. There are many in this room who are probably more familiar at this moment with the immortal work of Clarendon than they will be in after years, when their minds are more immediately occupied with the great business of life; but I am sure that Lord Clarendon affords a more reasonable explanation on this matter than has our hon. chairman. Lord Clarendon, in remarking upon the mode in which the great measures passed that struck vitally at the existence of the Church and State in those days, describes how they were passed one at a time, and in a day when the great body of the



people were apathetic, and when they who hated the Church hated her worse than they hated the devil, and they who loved her loved her not so well as they loved their dinners. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) If the hon. members attached to the Church of England in the House of Commons could be brought to believe that the great body of Churchmen in different counties and in their different constituencies, as well as the ministers of the Church themselves, were as much in earnest as were Dissenters and their ministers to destroy the privileges of the Church, we should not session after session be found in continual minority, nor should we witness the continual passing of a bill by the House of Commons for the abolition of Church-rates. I venture to recommend, speaking after some years' experience of the House of Commons, the very simple plan of Churchmen pressing upon the attention of their members that, after all, there is such a thing as reciprocity in this world—"hear, hear," and cheers), and that, after all the exertions of the clergy and Churchmen, it is necessary that the members of Parliament so impressed should raise their voices and give their votes for the maintenance of Church-rates. (Cheers.) But he thought that while the Church of England had a right to complain of the conduct of the House of Commons with respect to the question of Church-rates, she had no right to complain that the House of Commons had failed to recognise her as the great and proper teacher of the people, because if they referred to the Parliamentary grants which had been made for the purposes of education they would find that the grants to the Church of England stood pre-eminently at the head of those Parliamentary grants. (Loud cheers.) So long as the House of Commons did that it must be admitted that in the opinion of that House the Church of England was the virtual educator of the people. (Cheers.)

Lord ROBERT CECIL thought its most sanguine supporters must admit that the Church of England was now passing through a very critical time, and was surrounded with dangers on every side; and not only that, but it was scarcely less injured by the open assaults of its enemies than by the lukewarmness of its friends. For all these dangers the great, and in point of fact only, remedy, in his opinion, was Church education among the middle classes of this country:—

It is obvious that the temporal influence of the Church of England over the middle classes was at an end, unless those middle classes could be brought to support her. (Hear, hear.) Many believe that the dangers which have been spoken of are more transient dangers, which will pass away, and they say that the Church rests upon an authority higher than that of man, and that though in the inscrutable decrees of Providence troubles are permitted to afflict the Church, yet in the end she will become triumphant. That may be true, but it does not follow that Churchmen are to be apathetic when danger besets the Church. On the contrary, they ought to take every possible means to avert it. In no other way can we avert that danger so easily as by educating the middle classes in sound Church principles, and therefore I think that every institution established with that view confers a lasting benefit upon the Church of England. (Cheers.)

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Beresford Hope, the Rev. Mr. Woodward, the Provost of the College, and by other gentlemen, and the proceedings terminated.

#### THE CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.

The French pamphlet is the all-absorbing topic of the day in Dublin. Even the pro-Papal monster meetings in preparation for the Christmas holidays seem to have had a secondary interest in the eyes of the Ultramontane press. The *Freeman's Journal* says: "We confess we regard this last phase of the question the most dangerous of all through which it has yet passed, and the most alarming to all who desire the integrity of the Papal dominions." One or two of the Pope's journals affect to make light of the matter, and cannot for the life of them bring themselves to believe that the pamphlet is or has been issued with the impress of Imperial sanction. The *Dublin Morning News* (Dr. Cullen's daily organ) and the *Cork Examiner* are of this mind. The *Nation* is apparently dumfounded; but promises next week to say its say; while the *Catholic Telegraph* (Dr. Cullen's weekly mouthpiece), acting upon the principle that least said is soonest mended, preserves a Burleigh-like silence, and does not even condescend to nod its head as a sign of its disapprobation.

The part taken by the educated and respectable laity has somewhat disappointed the expectations of those who had formed a more favourable opinion of the growing intelligence of the great bulk of the Roman Catholic body; and who hesitated to believe that in the present age of the world noblemen and gentlemen would yield willing obedience to the commands of their Bishops, and join in the crusade against the liberties of their co-religionists in Italy. The declaration of the English Roman Catholics has, however, put all these anticipations to flight. In addition to Kilkenny, Meath, and Galway, the laity of Tipperary, at the bidding of Archbishop Leahy, have declared for the Holy Father. The *Cork Examiner* publishes a letter addressed to Mr. Maguire, from some one of "high position in Rome." The writer says that the Pope is well, and that "the pastorals of the Irish Bishops, the great meetings held in Dublin, and the sentiments elicited there, have been to him a source of much consolation."

Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, an Irish Roman Catholic who has courageously withstood the pro-Papal crusade of Dr. Cullen, has some admirable remarks on the subject in a letter to the *Cork Reporter*—

It is sought to establish some analogy between the case of Ireland and that of the Romagna. What is the evidence that we find of this analogy? The Legations elect 124 representatives, who unanimously repudiate the Government of the Pope; Ireland elects 105 representatives, of whom not a dozen can be got to condemn even those acts of British legislation that are alleged to be most injurious to her. Ireland shows all the institutions of a free

State; the Romagna was ground to the dust in servitude. Ireland has not one foreign soldier on her soil; the Romagna has groaned for ten years under foreign military rule. But it would be ludicrous to continue the comparison. I am amazed at the hardihood that can assert, I pity the ignorance that can acknowledge, a resemblance between the position of the two. Sixty years ago, when 'law and order' were maintained by the triangle and gallows, the condition of our island might have somewhat resembled that of the Legations under Papal rule; but not since then. Are Irishmen then, to sympathise with the Pope? are they to help in crushing the liberty of the Legations? . . . Let no Irish Catholic excuse his treason to free principles, in taking part with the Pope, on the ground of religious obligation. Religion has no concern with the question at issue. Christianity asked no Swiss Guards or Austrian bayonets to found it. Catholicism defied the legions of Imperial Rome. What has a petty Italian principality to do with the stability of an enduring fabric? Men's consciences must answer—Nothing. And it is cowardice, complaisance, or custom, that makes them parties to proceedings in which they cannot believe, and at their complicity in which they ought to blush.

The Hon. Henry Petre, a well-known Roman Catholic, has had the courage to write a letter protesting against the conduct of the Ultramontane party in seeking to prop up the temporal power of the Pope. He repudiates the doctrine that the maintenance of that power is essential to the security of the Roman Catholic Church; and, speaking of the Papal Government, he says that "it has become a byword throughout Europe for its impotency for all that is good, its misrule, and its corruption."

The *Weekly Register* announces that the London meeting of Catholics to address the Pope is now definitely fixed for January 3rd. The same paper publishes the list of names appended to the "Declaration" of the Roman Catholic laity in favour of the temporal power of the Pope, and which includes those of Lord Stourton, Arundel, Petre, Dormer, Clifford, Lovat, Herries, Fielding, Campden, eight honourables, ten baronets, &c.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork has published a statement, signed by seven magistrates, denying that the name of the Queen was received with a burst of disapprobation at the pro-Papal meeting in Cork. Far from being disloyal, the meeting, it seems, was characterised by a spirit of loyalty that found frequent expression.

#### SYMPATHY WITH DR. CHEEVER.

A public meeting was held on Thursday afternoon in Queen-street Hall, Glasgow, "for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, in the painful position which he has lately been called upon to occupy with regard to slavery," &c. There was a large attendance. Among the gentlemen on the platform were—Lord Provost Douglas, Sir John Melville, Drs. Candlish, Guthrie, and Alexander, the Revs. Messrs. Pulsford, Reid, Cullen, Graham (of Newhaven), and Jonathan Watson, Councillor Fyfe, Mr. J. Burn Murdoch, jun., and Mr. J. F. Macfarlan. The Lord Provost presided.

Dr. CANDLISH, who was received with loud cheers, moved the first resolution. The rev. doctor said his impression was, that if the case of Dr. Cheever had been brought before the community of Scotland in the way in which such cases usually are, and not in a private manner, the steam would have been up long ago, and the national enthusiasm kindled. (Applause.) Those who took an interest in the matter satisfied themselves that the case was an admirable and a deserving one. They received information from Dr. Cheever himself that he was suffering for his faithfulness in advocating the cause of emancipation, and that the movement for assistance had his thorough sanction. He did not intend to discuss any question of ecclesiastical government. These facts were plain, and, he believed, admitted on all sides, that in consequence of a good deal of Dr. Cheever's time in the pulpit being occupied with preaching on the subject of slavery, some of his congregation, and those of the wealthier classes, were dissatisfied; and they took advantage of Dr. Cheever's absence for a few months on sick leave to make a representation to him to the effect that it would be better for the peace and prosperity of the congregation that he would resign. When he returned he found that he was sustained by a large and overwhelming majority of the congregation. Now, it was for the purpose of enabling Dr. Cheever to continue in the high position he had held, without risk of being troubled from year to year, that a movement was now made by his friends and the congregation, and they were asked to aid in the movement. The object was to enable the Church of the Puritans to maintain its position as a Church, and to retain in its pulpit Dr. Cheever to thunder his anathemas against all sin, and the sin of slavery in particular. (Loud applause.) Now, when they had the subject fairly before them, he hoped expression would be given to their sympathies with the rev. doctor, and that they would with one heart combine to support him in his position. (Applause.) There was a very large and influential anti-slavery party in the northern States of America; how came it, some would say, that Dr. Cheever was in such difficulties there? There was a considerable body of ministers there who were avowedly opposed to slavery; how came it that Dr. Cheever should suffer more than they did? He (Dr. Candlish) had some difficulty on these points himself when the matter was brought under his notice. He naturally asked, was Dr. Cheever the only minister who gave expression to anti-slavery views? and he was informed that there were a considerable number of other ministers who expressed similar opinions. He found that the peculiar offence which Dr. Cheever had given was in his not holding abstract anti-slavery views. He set

himself, not merely to a general advocacy of emancipation, but to insist on the enormous sin of the Legislature in permitting slavery. They would at once see that this placed him in a somewhat singular position. He believed there was a body of anti-slavery men in America of whom it might be no offence to say that they could not be expected to enter into a measure involving ecclesiastical matters. There was another class thoroughly opposed to slavery, and opposed to it on Christian grounds, who took up this position, that they ought to enlighten people's minds on the subject, but ought not to interfere either by force, as poor John Brown had been doing—(applause)—or by anything in the way of political agitation, which unquestionably was the offence of Dr. Cheever. He believed those anti-slavery men could not be expected to sympathise with Dr. Cheever in his present position, or to secure his possession of the Church of the Puritans, as a confessor for this great principle. His opinion of anti-slavery men was that they were bound to make their position tell on the ballot-box. He thoroughly agreed with Dr. Cheever that every man in America who holds the truth of this subject was bound to do his utmost in the cause they were now arguing for. Slavery had taken the aggressive in America, not only in a lawful way, but by force of arms, as in Kansas; and, worst of all, these aggressive movements were getting the countenance of the Legislature, so that the slavery party were supported by the whole force of the United States army. It was the case of a hostile power—hostile to liberty, hostile to man, hostile to God—raising itself, and bursting the bonds with which it had been fettered—coming forth to debauch men's minds and opinions, and by force of arms endeavouring to compel every soul in America to be stained by the curse of slavery. (Loud applause.) Dr. Cheever had published a book against slavery, and he (Dr. Candlish) began to read that book with some sort of curiosity, to see how it stood the test of fair and calm perusal; and he might say that having begun the volume, he could not rest until he had ended it; and from beginning to end he found nothing indicating extreme opinions. He was prepared to subscribe to every sentence of that most noble book. He (Dr. Candlish) was an advocate of immediate abolition; he would instantly abolish anything like the right to sell, anything like the right to buy, anything like restraint upon the education of any man, or the right to sell them as mere goods and chattels. (Applause.) He believed the execution of John Brown was the first blow of the axe laid at the root of the tree of slavery. (Loud applause.) He thought that event was rousing the men of the north, even those who were apt to be quiescent, and on the very first meeting of Congress he would have the men of the north and the men of the south to surrender, or let them fight for their rights. There was no bloodthirsty desire, for if John Brown had succeeded in carrying some 300 or 400 slaves into Canada, who would not have cheered to the echo, and fallen at his feet, and hailed him as deliverer? Dr. Cheever was doing very much the same thing legally that John Brown attempted by the hand of force. Dr. Cheever was attempting to arouse the consciences of men to discharge their duties as citizens. If they had some dozen ministers of Christ of like minds with Dr. Cheever, as earnest as he was, denouncing this sin, there would be hope of stirring this great question without anarchy and without bloodshed. But if not, he greatly feared that it would go on until it was brought to a termination by the interposition of God. (The rev. doctor concluded amid loud applause.)

The Rev. JONATHAN WATSON seconded the motion. The Rev. Dr. Alexander, Dr. Guthrie, and Rev. William Reid subsequently delivered short addresses on the subject. Dr. Guthrie intimated that collections were intended to be made in several of the churches in the city for the benefit of Dr. Cheever.

#### THE STATE-AID QUESTION IN TASMANIA.

(From the *Launceston Examiner*.)

We announced in our last summary that the principle of abolition having been affirmed in the Assembly by fourteen votes to six, this vexed question was settled at last, but that it was probably the details of Mr. Anstey's Bill would undergo certain modifications in committee. This has been done with a vengeance. "A Bill to Abolish State-aid on Terms" has passed both Houses, and is only reserved for the Queen's assent. The bill is as follows:—

An Act to provide for the Abolition, upon certain Terms, of State-aid to Religion in the Colony of Tasmania.

Preamble, 18 Vict. No 17.—Whereas by the Constitutional Act it is enacted that there shall be reserved for public worship the sum of 15,000*l.* to be appropriated in the manner in the said act directed: And whereas it is expedient that the appropriation of the said sum of 15,000*l.* annually to such purpose as aforesaid should cease, and that in lieu of such annual appropriation the sum of 100,000*l.* should be issued in debenture chargeable on the general revenue, and distributed among the several Churches now receiving State-aid, in proportion to the number of the members belonging to such churches respectively, as shown by the last census of the population of this colony, in manner hereinafter provided: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

1. Interpretation. "Governing Authority."—For the purposes of this act the term "Governing Authority" hereinafter used shall have the following meanings; that is to say,

As to the United Church of England and Ireland it shall mean the synod of such Church in this colony: As to the Church of Scotland, it shall mean the



the spiritual duty in their parishes in lieu of the monks who swept into their treasury the greater portion of the ecclesiastical income.

It seems to have been quite a passion with the laity of those times to assign the churches they had erected, and the tithes of their estates, to these religious houses—inasmuch that, in an age or two, the monastic orders had absorbed well nigh a half of the advowsons in the kingdom, and had appropriated, or, in other words, held as their absolute property and to their own use, above a third, and those the richest, of the benefices in England.

But these monks grounded their right to parochial tithes upon a different right of tenure to that relied upon by the parochial clergy. The latter, after about forty years' prescription, held whatever they enjoyed, not by special deed of gift, but by *common law*. A monastery, if challenged at law respecting the right by which it claimed certain tithes, was compelled to produce the deeds in which the conveyance had been made to it—a parochial parson, on the contrary, was always presumed to be entitled to the tithes of his parish, and could only be ousted by the production of the legal instrument by which a special grant of them had been made to some other ecclesiastical party. Hence, these religious houses very carefully preserved such documents, as evidence of their title, and copies of many of them, as also some originals, have been handed down to our own times.

These chartularies, as they were called, contain extremely curious and interesting illustrations of the caprice of our pious ancestors in distributing the tithes which the law compelled them to pay. The houses in whose favour such grants were made and formally conveyed, were monasteries, convents, abbeys, priories, cells, hospitals, collegiate churches, and capitular establishments. The objects for which they were made were also various. Commonly, the grant was for the use of the poor. Often for the performance of so many masses for the souls of the donors, and of their living and departed relatives. Occasionally it was assigned to the maintenance of an additional monk—or to supply apparel to nuns. Many were the instances in which tithes of English parishes were devoted to monastic institutions beyond the seas. Landlords freely pledged themselves for their tenants' and servants' tithes—promised the legal quota not only for lands under cultivation, but for those to be thereafter brought under cultivation—not only for lands then possessed, but for lands thereafter to be acquired. Some gave their tithes of whatever was customarily titheable—some specified the particular kind of tithe, whether of calves, pigs, flocks, fleece, cheese, or other things they chose to assign—a few gave tithe of their rents, or the profits of their mills—and not a few arbitrarily conveyed only two parts, or three parts of their tithes. The monks, however, seldom relied upon a single deed, however distinctly that deed might grant away the property of heirs and successors. They generally prevailed upon the heirs, on their succession to the estate, to confirm the grant—they hastened also to obtain the express sanction of either the Pope or the bishop of the diocese,—and they seldom looked upon their property as secure to them until after forty years' possession. To complete the information here put before the reader, we subjoin a single specimen of one of these old deeds of tithe conveyance:—

"I, Robert Waste, have granted to God, and to Holy Mary of Bee and St. Neots the Confessor, and to his Church of Ernesbury, and to the monks who serve therein, two parts of my tithe over all my estate in Wereslay, of corn and animals of which it is customary to pay tithe—and this is done especially for the soul of Senus of Essessa, and for the salvation of my Lord Robert, son of the aforesaid Senus, who gave me this land, and for the salvation of Gonnor his wife, and for my own salvation and that of my wife, and of William, son of Gereus, her father, and for the soul of my father, and my mother, and my brother, and all my friends, and all my ancestors, &c."

We have already transgressed our ordinary limits. But we cannot dismiss this portion of our investigation without calling the reader's special attention to three or four remarks necessary to give the specific value of the facts set forth above.

1. It is observable that these arbitrary and special consecrations of tithe by the laity do not in the least affect the compulsory and legal origin of the property thus conveyed. Law had again and again enacted that a tenth of the land's annual produce, and even of a man's industrial gains, was due to the Church—and, to some extent, at least, the Church and the State had succeeded in enforcing the claim. Laymen, then, when specially assigning their tithes, were only designating what should be the particular disposition of property which, as to right of enjoyment, the ecclesiastical and civil powers had

already forbidden them to regard as their own. They *must* pay tithes, whether they would or no—the only voluntary feature of the transaction was their choice, within certain limits, of the ecclesiastical parties to whom, and purposes for which, they preferred to pay them. This is a very different thing from individual liberality—in fact it is only a modification of compulsion effected, for a time, by laymen's antagonism to the force brought to bear upon them.

2. It is to be noted distinctly that these grants of tithe by deed of gift, were never grants of parochial tithe to the parish Church, but from it. They were not settlements, so far as the parish churches were concerned, but *alienations*. No deed can be produced in which a lord of the manor gave the tithe of his estate to the church which he had founded. It was wholly unnecessary. As soon as the church had received consecration, custom assigned some portion of the parish tithe to the maintenance of it and the clergyman—and what that portion should be, the patron could himself determine at each vacancy. But unless he had, by legal transfer, assigned any part of it to other uses, the ground-right to the usufruct, if we may so say, belonged to the parish church *by law*. It was only when such right was interfered with that a legal instrument of conveyance became essential. So that these charters, by which patrons took to themselves the liberty to convey their tithes to ecclesiastical institutions out of the parish, instead of being received as evidence of the mode in which parish churches became endowed, may be rather taken as proof that they never were endowed by any such process. "Had the right of tithes," Prideaux sensibly remarks, "grown up from such arbitrary consecrations, as Mr. Selden asserts, why among all his instances does he not bring as much as one of such a consecration of tithes in the parish, made to the parish church? Is it likely that those who had such tithes in their power should grant them all from their parish church, and none to it?" And, again, "we may be assured that there was a certain right to these tithes settled *by law* in the parochial churches, before either greedy monk or sacrilegious layman would desire to have them from them, for without such a certain right whereon they could demand, sue for, and recover them by law, they would have been of no use or benefit to them. . . . For no more was then given them, than what was in the parochial churches before." We see, then, that *neither was the tithe property thus conveyed by deed the original setting apart "to God and the Church" by an act of lay beneficence, nor even if it had been, did any of our parish churches thus become possessed of their endowments.*

3. We now go on to remark that nearly the whole of the tithes assigned by special grant to religious houses subsequently fell into the hands of laymen, through the Acts 27 Hen. 8, c. 28; and 31 Hen. 8, c. 13, commonly called "the statutes of dissolution." The Legislature therein declared that "the King shall have and enjoy, to him and his heirs for ever, all and singular such monasteries and tithes, in as large and ample manner as the abbots held them." And that "they who take them from the King, shall have and hold and enjoy the same, and have all such actions, suits, entries, and the like, in like manner, form, and condition as before." The monks having been thus forcibly ousted from their well-feathered nests, the spoil was liberally distributed amongst the lay magnates of that day—whence it comes to pass that so large a proportion of parochial tithes is held by lay impropiators. It is now, to all intents and purposes, private property; as such, it forms no object of our present inquiry. But it is interesting to note that the parochial tithes now in possession of the Church as by law established, clearly originated in public law; and that whatever portion of them was given by lay patrons, in charters, grants, and deeds of gift, constituting the only colourable pretext for saying that tithes had their source in private liberality, is already hopelessly and for ever secularised. All that can be pretended to have sprung out of private lay liberality has long since returned to private proprietorship and lay uses.

4. Although not strictly a part of our present object it may not be out of place to show what light the foregoing statement throws upon the probable origin of Church-rates. In the commencement of the tithe system, whosoever held the fee of tithe, whether bishop, abbot, parish priest, or patron, held it subject to the burden of maintaining, repairing, and decorating the church of the parish from which the tithes were derived. It is certain that the religious houses very grudgingly and inadequately discharged that obligation. It is all but certain that lay patrons were but too ready to follow that bad example. The dilapidation of churches was a common complaint of the times. It seems natural that the lords of manors who held their tithes in fee, should be the first to call upon their tenants to volunteer the performance of the duty which they had

themselves neglected—and we know the almost absolute power which these lords brought to bear upon their tenants in those days. If such were the fact, we may be well assured that the monks, wherever they owned parochial tithes, would hasten to copy so convenient a method of supplementing their own notorious negligence in such matters. The parish priest would not be far behind. For the space of two hundred years or more, darkness envelopes the whole affair, and there then emerges into light a common custom, having the force of prescription, for the inhabitants of the parish to rate themselves for the repair of the nave of the church, and for the recipient of the tithes to be responsible for the chancel. Historical facts have not come down to us in sufficient number or variety to authorise our stating the precise manner in which the custom originated, spread, and became binding. We can only guess at that from our knowledge of the forces that were then brought to bear upon ignorant and superstitious minds. No legislative enactment, no canon law, no continental analogy, is in existence to guide our decision. We may fairly conclude that tenants would not spontaneously relieve the tithe-owner of this part of his obligation, but in obedience to some pressure from without. We think it most consistent with all the circumstances of the case, that lords of manors who held the tithes of their parishes in fee, and who were thereby under customary obligation to maintain the churches they had erected, were the first to apply that pressure to their own tenants, on the plea that they had already subjected themselves to the expense of the erection. The example would soon be cited and enforced by the tithe-owning monks. Forty years' prescription would turn a voluntary offering into a legal claim; and thus, we, at this day, are saddled with a burden which, during the dark ages, was fraudulently shifted from the owners to the payers of ecclesiastical tithes.

#### LORD J. MANNERS AND LORD R. CECIL ON CHURCH-RATES.

On Wednesday evening last took place the anniversary meeting of the Collegiate Institution of Hurstpierpoint, in Essex, which was established ten years ago for the purpose of promoting Church education among the middle classes. The institution of St. John's, which commenced on a very humble scale, has now reached the position and importance of a public school. The anniversary dinner was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Hubbard, M.P., who was supported by the Bishop of Chichester, Lord J. Manners, M.P., Lord R. Cecil, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. Garnett, M.P., &c. A large number of the gentlemen who have been educated at the establishment and of the present pupils were also present. After the usual loyal toasts had been drunk,

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing "the House of Lords and Commons," said he had never heard repeated so often as within the last twelve months the expression "Thank God, we have a House of Lords;"—

And if we look a little closely into matters we shall not be very much surprised at the frequency of the expression: for the measures which have reference to the Church of England that have been brought forward in the House of Commons for several sessions, are measures which for many years have been largely agitated by a very small, but at the same time a very united and very active body of men, who are opposed on principle to Church endowments. I believe I am strictly correct when I say that so perfect is the organisation of that small body that they have their representative and corresponding agents not only in every city, but in every borough; so that whenever a gentleman presents himself on the hustings as a candidate for the representation of that charming little place they have selected, and which they so much wish to benefit—(laughter)—up starts some one and says, "No doubt, you are the very man we want, 'it will you have the goodness to satisfy us on the question of Church-rates?" And then, possibly, in the little amenities which pass between the candidate and the constituents on such occasions, in the gratitude of his heart at the moment of election, he is led to promise that he will vote against Church-rates or anything else they wish if they return him as their member. It is in this way that that small body opposed to Church-rates have attained such power, and I fully believe that if the complete sense of the country were obtained, it would be found that nine-tenths of the people are opposed to the total abolition of Church-rates—(cheer)—as well as to the admission of Dissenters to our endowed schools. (Hear.)

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in responding, referred to the great men who had made the term "House of Lords" synonymous with almost everything glorious in our history and imperishable in our fame. He afterwards went on to say:—

The chairman, by a very ingenious suggestion, has endeavoured to explain how it is that the House of Commons has been induced to take the extraordinary course of proceedings which it has done; but I am not quite clear that the explanation is altogether satisfactory. There are many in this room who are probably more familiar at this moment with the immortal work of Clarendon than they will be in after years, when their minds are more immediately occupied with the great business of life; but I am sure that Lord Clarendon affords a more reasonable explanation on this matter than has our hon. chairman. Lord Clarendon, in remarking upon the mode in which the great measures passed that struck vitally at the existence of the Church and State in those days, describes how they were passed one at a time, and in a day when the great body of the



people were apathetic, and when they who hated the Church hated her worse than they hated the devil, and they who loved her loved her not so well as they loved their dinners. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) If the hon. members attached to the Church of England in the House of Commons could be brought to believe that the great body of Churchmen in different counties and in their different constituencies, as well as the ministers of the Church themselves, were as much in earnest as were Dissenters and their ministers to destroy the privileges of the Church, we should not session after session be found in continual minority, nor should we witness the continual passing of a bill by the House of Commons for the abolition of Church-rates. I venture to recommend, speaking after some years' experience of the House of Commons, the very simple plan of Churchmen pressing upon the attention of their members that, after all, there is such a thing as reciprocity in this world—"hear, hear," and cheers; and that, after all the exertions of the clergy and Churchmen, it is necessary that the members of Parliament so impressed should raise their voices and give their votes for the maintenance of Church-rates. (Cheers.) But he thought that while the Church of England had a right to complain of the conduct of the House of Commons with respect to the question of Church-rates, she had no right to complain that the House of Commons had failed to recognise her as the great and proper teacher of the people, because if they referred to the Parliamentary grants which had been made for the purposes of education they would find that the grants to the Church of England stood pre-eminently at the head of those Parliamentary grants. (Loud cheers.) So long as the House of Commons did that it must be admitted that in the opinion of that House the Church of England was the virtual educator of the people. (Cheers.)

LORD ROBERT CECIL thought its most sanguine supporters must admit that the Church of England was now passing through a very critical time, and was surrounded with dangers on every side; and not only that, but it was scarcely less injured by the open assaults of its enemies than by the lukewarmness of its friends. For all these dangers the great, and in point of fact only, remedy, in his opinion, was Church education among the middle classes of this country:—

It is obvious that the temporal influence of the Church of England over the middle classes was at an end, unless those middle classes could be brought to support her. (Hear, hear.) Many believe that the dangers which have been spoken of are mere transient dangers, which will pass away, and they say that the Church rests upon an authority higher than that of man, and that though in the inscrutable decrees of Providence troubles are permitted to afflict the Church, yet in the end she will become triumphant. That may be true, but it does not follow that Churchmen are to be apathetic when danger besets the Church. On the contrary, they ought to take every possible means to avert it. In no other way can we avert that danger so easily as by educating the middle classes in sound Church principles, and therefore I think that every institution established with that view confers a lasting benefit upon the Church of England. (Cheers.)

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Beresford Hope, the Rev. Mr. Woodward, the Provost of the College, and by other gentlemen, and the proceedings terminated.

#### THE CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.

The French pamphlet is the all-absorbing topic of the day in Dublin. Even the pro-Papal monster meetings in preparation for the Christmas holidays seem to have had a secondary interest in the eyes of the Ultramontane press. The *Freeman's Journal* says: "We confess we regard this last phase of the question as the most dangerous of all through which it has yet passed, and the most alarming to all who desire the integrity of the Papal dominions." One or two of the Pope's journals affect to make light of the matter, and cannot for the life of them bring themselves to believe that the pamphlet is or has been issued with the impress of Imperial sanction. The *Dublin Morning News* (Dr. Cullen's daily organ) and the *Cork Examiner* are of this mind. The *Nation* is apparently dumbfounded; but promises next week to say its say; while the *Catholic Telegraph* (Dr. Cullen's weekly mouthpiece), acting upon the principle that least said is soonest mended, preserves a Burleigh-like silence, and does not even condescend to nod its head as a sign of its disapprobation.

The part taken by the educated and respectable laity has somewhat disappointed the expectations of those who had formed a more favourable opinion of the growing intelligence of the great bulk of the Roman Catholic body; and who hesitated to believe that in the present age of the world noblemen and gentlemen would yield willing obedience to the commands of their Bishops, and join in the crusade against the liberties of their co-religionists in Italy. The declaration of the English Roman Catholics has, however, put all these anticipations to flight. In addition to Kilkenny, Meath, and Galway, the laity of Tipperary, at the bidding of Archbishop Leahy, have declared for the Holy Father. The *Cork Examiner* publishes a letter addressed to Mr. Maguire, from some one of "high position in Rome." The writer says that the Pope is well, and that "the pastorals of the Irish Bishops, the great meetings held in Dublin, and the sentiments elicited there, have been to him a source of much consolation."

Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, an Irish Roman Catholic who has courageously withstood the pro-Papal crusade of Dr. Cullen, has some admirable remarks on the subject in a letter to the *Cork Reporter*—

It is sought to establish some analogy between the case of Ireland and that of the Romagna. What is the evidence that we find of this analogy? The Legations elect 124 representatives, who unanimously repudiate the Government of the Pope; Ireland elects 105 representatives, of whom not a dozen can be got to condemn even those acts of British legislation that are alleged to be most injurious to her. Ireland shows all the institutions of a free

State; the Romagna was ground to the dust in servitude. Ireland has not one foreign soldier on her soil; the Romagna has groined for ten years under foreign military rule. But it would be ludicrous to continue the comparison. I am amazed at the hardihood that can assert, I pity the ignorance that can acknowledge, a resemblance between the position of the two. Sixty years ago, when "law and order" were maintained by the triangle and gallows, the condition of our island might have somewhat resembled that of the Legations under Papal rule; but not since then. Are Irishmen then, to sympathise with the Pope? are they to help in crushing the liberty of the Legations? . . . Let no Irish Catholic excuse his treason to free principles, in taking part with the Pope, on the ground of religious obligation. Religion has no concern with the question at issue. Christianity asked no Swiss Guards or Austrian bayonets to found it. Catholicism defied the legions of Imperial Rome. What has a petty Italian principality to do with the stability of an enduring fabric? Men's consciences must answer—Nothing. And it is cowardice, complaisance, or custom, that makes them parties to proceedings in which they cannot believe, and at their complicity in which they ought to blush.

The Hon. Henry Petre, a well-known Roman Catholic, has had the courage to write a letter protesting against the conduct of the Ultramontane party in seeking to prop up the temporal power of the Pope. He repudiates the doctrine that the maintenance of that power is essential to the security of the Roman Catholic Church; and, speaking of the Papal Government, he says that "it has become a byword throughout Europe for its impotency for all that is good, its misrule, and its corruption."

The *Weekly Register* announces that the London meeting of Catholics to address the Pope is now definitely fixed for January 3rd. The same paper publishes the list of names appended to the "Declaration" of the Roman Catholic laity in favour of the temporal power of the Pope, and which includes those of Lord Stourton, Arundel, Petre, Dormer, Clifford, Lovat, Herries, Fielding, Campden, eight honourables, ten baronets, &c.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork has published a statement, signed by seven magistrates, denying that the name of the Queen was received with a burst of disapprobation at the pro-Papal meeting in Cork. Far from being disloyal, the meeting, it seems, was characterised by a spirit of loyalty that found frequent expression.

#### SYMPATHY WITH DR. CHEEVER.

A public meeting was held on Thursday afternoon in Queen-street Hall, Glasgow, "for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, in the painful position which he has lately been called upon to occupy with regard to slavery," &c. There was a large attendance. Among the gentlemen on the platform were—Lord Provost Douglas, Sir John Melville, Drs. Candlish, Guthrie, and Alexander, the Revs. Messrs. Paisford, Reid, Cullen, Graham (of Newhaven), and Jonathan Watson, Councillor Fyfe, Mr. J. Burn Murdoch, jun., and Mr. J. F. Macfarlan. The Lord Provost presided.

DR. CANDLISH, who was received with loud cheers, moved the first resolution. The rev. doctor said his impression was, that if the case of Dr. Cheever had been brought before the community of Scotland in the way in which such cases usually are, and not in a private manner, the steam would have been up long ago, and the national enthusiasm kindled. (Applause.) Those who took an interest in the matter satisfied themselves that the case was an admirable and a deserving one. They received information from Dr. Cheever himself that he was suffering for his faithfulness in advocating the cause of emancipation, and that the movement for assistance had his thorough sanction. He did not intend to discuss any question of ecclesiastical government. These facts were plain, and, he believed, admitted on all sides, that in consequence of a good deal of Dr. Cheever's time in the pulpit being occupied with preaching on the subject of slavery, some of his congregation, and those of the wealthier classes, were dissatisfied; and they took advantage of Dr. Cheever's absence for a few months on sick leave to make a representation to him to the effect that it would be better for the peace and prosperity of the congregation that he would resign. When he returned he found that he was sustained by a large and overwhelming majority of the congregation. Now, it was for the purpose of enabling Dr. Cheever to continue in the high position he had held, without risk of being troubled from year to year, that a movement was now made by his friends and the congregation, and they were asked to aid in the movement. The object was to enable the Church of the Puritans to maintain its position as a Church, and to retain in its pulpit Dr. Cheever to thunder his anathemas against all sin, and the sin of slavery in particular. (Loud applause.) Now, when they had the subject fairly before them, he hoped expression would be given to their sympathies with the rev. doctor, and that they would with one heart combine to support him in his position. (Applause.) There was a very large and influential anti-slavery party in the northern States of America; how came it, some would say, that Dr. Cheever was in such difficulties there? There was a considerable body of ministers there who were avowedly opposed to slavery; how came it that Dr. Cheever should suffer more than they did? He (Dr. Candlish) had some difficulty on these points himself when the matter was brought under his notice. He naturally asked, was Dr. Cheever the only minister who gave expression to anti-slavery views? and he was informed that there were a considerable number of other ministers who expressed similar opinions. He found that the peculiar offence which Dr. Cheever had given was in his not holding abstract anti-slavery views. He set

himself, not merely to a general advocacy of emancipation, but to insist on the enormous sin of the Legislature in permitting slavery. They would at once see that this placed him in a somewhat singular position. He believed there was a body of anti-slavery men in America of whom it might be no offence to say that they could not be expected to enter into a measure involving ecclesiastical matters. There was another class thoroughly opposed to slavery, and opposed to it on Christian grounds, who took up this position, that they ought to enlighten people's minds on the subject, but ought not to interfere either by force, as poor John Brown had been doing—(applause)—or by anything in the way of political agitation, which unquestionably was the offence of Dr. Cheever. He believed those anti-slavery men could not be expected to sympathise with Dr. Cheever in his present position, or to secure his possession of the Church of the Puritans, as a confessor for this great principle. His opinion of anti-slavery men was that they were bound to make their position tell on the ballot-box. He thoroughly agreed with Dr. Cheever that every man in America who holds the truth of this subject was bound to do his utmost in the cause they were now arguing for. Slavery had taken the aggressive in America, not only in a lawful way, but by force of arms, as in Kansas; and, worst of all, these aggressive movements were getting the countenance of the Legislature, so that the slavery party were supported by the whole force of the United States army. It was the case of a hostile power—hostile to liberty, hostile to man, hostile to God—raising itself, and bursting the bonds with which it had been fettered—coming forth to debauch men's minds and opinions, and by force of arms endeavouring to compel every soul in America to be stained by the curse of slavery. (Loud applause.) Dr. Cheever had published a book against slavery, and he (Dr. Candlish) began to read that book with some sort of curiosity, to see how it stood the test of fair and calm perusal; and he might say that having begun the volume, he could not rest until he had ended it: and from beginning to end he found nothing indicating extreme opinions. He was prepared to subscribe to every sentence of that most noble book. He (Dr. Candlish) was an advocate of immediate abolition; he would instantly abolish anything like the right to sell, anything like the right to buy, anything like restraint upon the education of any man, or the right to sell them as mere goods and chattels. (Applause.) He believed the execution of John Brown was the first blow of the axe laid at the root of the tree of slavery. (Loud applause.) He thought that event was rousing the men of the north, even those who were apt to be quiescent, and on the very first meeting of Congress he would have the men of the north and the men of the south to surrender, or let them fight for their rights. There was no bloodthirsty desire, for if John Brown had succeeded in carrying some 300 or 400 slaves into Canada, who would not have cheered to the echo, and fallen at his feet, and hailed him as deliverer? Dr. Cheever was doing very much the same thing legally that John Brown attempted by the hand of force. Dr. Cheever was attempting to arouse the consciences of men to discharge their duties as citizens. If they had some dozen ministers of Christ of like minds with Dr. Cheever, as earnest as he was, denouncing this sin, there would be hope of stirring this great question without anarchy and without bloodshed. But if not, he greatly feared that it would go on until it was brought to a termination by the interposition of God. (The rev. doctor concluded amid loud applause.)

The Rev. JONATHAN WATSON seconded the motion. The Rev. Dr. Alexander, Dr. Guthrie, and Rev. William Reid subsequently delivered short addresses on the subject. Dr. Guthrie intimated that collections were intended to be made in several of the churches in the city for the benefit of Dr. Cheever.

#### THE STATE-AID QUESTION IN TASMANIA.

(From the *Launceston Examiner*.)

We announced in our last summary that the principle of abolition having been affirmed in the Assembly by fourteen votes to six, this vexed question was settled at last, but that it was probable the details of Mr. Anstey's Bill would undergo certain modifications in committee. This has been done with a vengeance. "A Bill to Abolish State-aid on Terms" has passed both Houses, and is only reserved for the Queen's assent. The bill is as follows:—

An Act to provide for the Abolition, upon certain Terms, of State-aid to Religion in the Colony of Tasmania.

Preamble, 18 Viet. No. 17.—Whereas by the Constitutional Act it is enacted that there shall be reserved for public worship the sum of 15,000*l.* to be appropriated in the manner in the said act directed: And whereas it is expedient that the appropriation of the said sum of 15,000*l.* annually to such purpose as aforesaid should cease, and that in lieu of such annual appropriation the sum of 100,000*l.* should be issued in debentures chargeable on the general revenue, and distributed among the several Churches now receiving State-aid, in proportion to the number of the members belonging to such churches respectively, as shown by the last census of the population of this colony, in manner hereinafter provided: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

1. Interpretation. "Governing Authority."—For the purposes of this act the term "Governing Authority" hereinafter used shall have the following meanings; that is to say,

As to the United Church of England and Ireland it shall mean the synod of such Church in this colony: As to the Church of Scotland, it shall mean the



Presbytery of such Church in this colony for the time being.

As to the Church of Rome, it shall mean the bishop or other chief ecclesiastical authority of such Church in this colony for the time being.

As to the Wesleyan Church, it shall mean the district meeting of such Church in this colony for the time being.

As to the Jewish Church, it shall mean the President and committee of that Church in Hobart Town.

2. Appropriation of 100,000*l.* by debentures to public worship in lieu of 15,000*l.* annually.—In lieu of the appropriation of the sum of 15,000*l.* annually to the purposes of public worship in Tasmania, there shall, on or after the 1st day of January, 1861, be issued, in the manner hereinafter provided, to the several Churches in this colony hereinafter mentioned debentures to the amount in that behalf severally specified; that is to say,

To the United Church of England and Ireland to the amount of 62,017*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

To the Church of Scotland to the amount of 9,384*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

To the Church of Rome to the amount of 21,903*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

To the Wesleyan Church to the amount of 6,136*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

To the Jewish Church to the amount of 557*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

The Assembly seemed positively eager to pass the bill submitted by the committee. They received it almost without remark and carried it through all its stages with ominous silence. They heard out of doors the rising murmur of disappointment and indignation, but the end of the session was approaching; and thus these two circumstances operated—the one as an incentive, the other as an excuse for despatch—the bill passed through its stages with unusual haste, and was transmitted to the Legislative Council, where it was disposed of in a single sitting.

As to the character of the measure we think it speaks for itself. It is not a proper or good way of settling the question. It is unanimously condemned in every one of its aspects by the more ardent advocates of abolition, by whom we mean the members of the voluntary churches and those persons belonging to other communions who share their convictions; it is certainly unpopular with a considerable body of the Presbyterians; and by those who were anxious for abolition on political and financial grounds it is emphatically denounced as a public robbery. It is probably approved by the members of the Roman Catholic body since they obtain by it what they had not under the old system—a fairer share of the State grant; and it is supposed to satisfy the Church of England, whose leading members have latterly evinced a willingness to concede abolition provided the terms were sufficiently liberal. What those terms are is now seen, and we complain of their unfairness, of their downright dishonesty. In assenting to them the representatives of the country have simply "sold" it. They had no right to grant them and they must have known it. They were not obliged to do it. They allowed themselves to be carried away by the moving entreaties of Mr. Chapman and other members of the endowed churches that they would agree to terms, whilst those churches were yet safe, and before public opinion should have an opportunity, at a general election of choosing a less willing Parliament. The influence of the Church party in the House was very strong, and Mr. Anstey (a Roman Catholic member), by abandoning his bill, lent his weight to the same end. It was too bad, but it was natural. There was—we say so emphatically—not a man in the Assembly who was not perfectly well aware that if the mode of settlement were put to the country it would be signally rejected. We cannot understand the principle on which honourable members contend that the mode of settlement is a cheap one. The country is saddled with a debt for twelve years of 100,000*l.*, with interest amounting to 60,000*l.*, and an unknown sum for retiring allowances in addition. Surely it would have been both cheaper, and certainly more honest, to have extended the time of Mr. Anstey's bill to five or even ten years. Abolition! retrenchment! What a farce! We asked for bread and they have given us a stone! It is a retrograde movement. A State-endowed has been substituted for a State-aided Church! That is all.

The rapidity with which the measure was hurried through Parliament gave no time for action out of doors; but it is too evident that it would have been useless. This, in truth, is one of the worst features in the affair. The decided manner in which the House carried the principle of Mr. Anstey's bill was hardly expected out of doors. The public believed the time of abolition would alone undergo modification, and that was apparently safe in the hands of the representatives of the people, who had little or nothing to say to it. But we do think that Parliament ought, in the face of the strong feeling against increasing the public debt, and the universal demand for economy in the expenditure of the public resources, to have allowed such a proposal as that contained in the bill which has become law to have gone to the country, by delaying the final adjustment until in a constitutional manner it could have come before the constituencies. As it was the Southern Anti-State-aid Association has published a protest, and a public meeting in Hobart Town has adopted resolutions on the subject, and agreed to a petition to the Queen praying her Majesty to withhold her assent. The Colonial Treasurer the other day, at Evandale, expressed his opinion that the adjustment would be a final one; and whatever would be done by a future House of Assembly we hardly expect the Imperial authorities will return the bill. The Governor, in his address at the close of the session, spoke approvingly of it. What sort

of a despatch his excellency may think it consistent with his duty as a Constitutional Governor to write, we know not.

#### RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY IN INDIA.

The petition of the Madras Native Association on the subject of neutrality in matters of religion, transmitted home by Sir C. Trevelyan, July 12, has been replied to by Sir C. Wood, Sept. 30:—

1. Your letter dated 12th July, No. 56, 1859, transmitting a memorial from the Madras Native Association and others, Hindoo and Mahomedan inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras, has been laid before me in Council.

2. The objects sought by the memorialists, besides the general one of an undeviating neutrality on the part of Government and its officers in matters of religion, are—1st, the abolition of educational grants-in-aid; and 2nd, the prohibition of Government officers from taking official part in missionary proceedings on public anniversaries and meetings.

3. Her Majesty has announced, in her gracious proclamation to the princes and people of India, that "she assumes no right, and entertains no desire, to impose her religious convictions on any of her subjects; that it is her royal will and pleasure that none shall be favoured or disquieted by reason of their religious faith; and that all in authority under her shall abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of her subjects." To the principles thus declared by the proclamation the Government of British India will adhere.

4. As to the first of the two objects specially urged in the concluding paragraph of the memorial, the allegations of the memorialists have failed to convince her Majesty's Government of the injustice or inexpediency of making grants in aid under the existing rules for the promotion of education in India, such grants being available for schools established or maintained by persons of all religious persuasions indifferently, provided that the secular education given be equal to the prescribed standard.

5. In regard to the second point, her Majesty's Government consider that the announcement contained in the royal proclamation and the communications which have already been made to the Governments in India respecting the interference of Government officers officially with the religion of the people, render unnecessary any further instructions on the subject.

#### ROMANISM IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The following is an extract from a letter that has appeared in the *Scottish Press*:—

In this province where Roman Catholics have at least all the civil and religious rights which Protestants enjoy freely accorded to them, one would think they had nothing to desire. But it has not been so; they already possessed two institutions for the manufacture of priests—called colleges—a species of petty Maynooths—which are endowed in part out of the provincial treasury, while each of the other leading denominations (excepting, of course, the United Presbyterians, who repudiate all State grants) had but one institution so endowed. But this was not enough. They demanded that Romanist schools should be supported by the public funds in every district where they have a majority, and insisted upon a share of the public offices of emolument proportioned, not to their intelligence, but to the number of Roman Catholic noses they could count. In fact they virtually claimed that, being one-fourth of the population, they must have one-fourth of the public revenue handed over to them to be appropriated under the direction of their clergy.

These monstrous assumptions, early in 1857, led to the Roman Catholic members of the House of Assembly unanimously withdrawing their support from the Liberal Government then in power, and throwing their votes in favour of the Conservative minority. They had co-operated with Liberals from a period when Roman Catholics were under serious disabilities, until by their united efforts every vestige of legislation opposed to their just rights or offensive to their feelings had been obliterated from the statute-book; but no sooner had they obtained equal rights with their fellow-subjects than they began to clamour for more. This the Liberals resisted, and the Conservatives having a leader—another Derby—who boasted of what he had done and would do for them, they placed him in an ample majority and in possession of the reins of Government.

This transaction roused the Protestant feeling of the community. But little more than two years had elapsed when the House of Assembly expired by law, and the semi-Papist Government, thus forced into a general election, have been beaten at the polls. As soon as the House of Assembly is convened they will be ejected from office, and the country will be governed by a Protestant majority. The defeat has been decisive as it was unexpected. We trust it may be final.

#### RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., has formally resigned the afternoon lectureship at St. George's-in-the-East.

In St. George's, on Christmas Day, the forenoon service was but thinly attended, there not being more than 150 or 200 at the outside present. The rector officiated, and there was the usual system adopted of filling the choristers' seats with strangers previous to the admission of the congregation. There was also the usual number of police present under Mr. Superintendent Boine. While, however, the number of the congregation was small, the expression of feeling exhibited was considerable. The afternoon Litany service did not take place, which prevented the peaceful denizens who reside in the line of streets leading from the parish church to the Mission Church in Old Gravel-lane, from being disturbed in the enjoyment of their Christmas dinner, by a noisy mob of people hunting the officiating clergyman from the former to the latter place of worship. The lecturer's service was gone through in the usual quiet and orderly manner, the attend-

ance not being nearly so numerous as usual. At the conclusion of his sermon, the reverend gentleman briefly announced that next Sunday would be the last occasion on which he would officiate. The announcement had of course reference to his appointment as rector of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, upon which charge he is about immediately to enter. In the evening, the services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Maconochie. The attendance was again but thin, and the service went off quietly. Being Christmas Day, the altar was gaily and tastefully decorated with evergreens.

MAGISTRATES AND CHURCH-RATES.—In two recent instances magistrates have got themselves into legal trouble by the mode in which they adjudicated in Church-rate cases. The Kentish magistrates who made an order for the payment of a rate on a parishioner of Brabourne, notwithstanding an objection to its validity, have been glad to compromise the matter by paying the costs at an early stage of the proceedings in the Queen's Bench; the rate being abandoned. Mr. Somerville, of Bitton, near Bristol, has obtained a writ of *certiorari* from the Queen's Bench, to bring up an order of two Gloucestershire justices, made after proof that six months had passed from the refusal to pay. The defence was that the refusal was not the act of Mr. S., but of his son; but Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said, that if the son refused by the authority of the father, surely that was sufficient. So, of course, the order will be quashed. We hope that the costs which these gentlemen will have to pay will have a salutary effect upon their magisterial brethren; for we warn them, that if "the law" is to be enforced whenever it is against Dissenters, they will claim the benefit of it whenever it is on their side.—*Liberator*.

REFUSAL OF A CHURCH-RATE AT BRIKHAM.—At Lower Brixham, Devon, Church-rates have, for some past years, been levied quietly; but at a recent vestry-meeting some half-a-dozen anti-rate men attended, and after the estimate had been produced, and a motion made for a rate at 3*d.* in the pound, an amendment was moved "That no rate be granted." The chairman (the Rev. F. B. R. Elrington) refused at first to put the amendment, but afterwards did so, and there appeared 32 votes for the rate, and 5 against it. Whereupon a poll was demanded, which opened immediately, and a few votes having been polled, was adjourned to the 15th December. The rate party immediately canvassed the parish, and had recourse to every means of securing votes, Lord Churton's name being very freely used. The town was in a great state of excitement all the polling day, flies driving to and fro to take the infirm to the poll. The anti-rate party soon went ahead, and throughout the day, at every statement of the poll, they were in a majority of at least 60 votes. At four o'clock, the votes were—Against the rate, 287; for it, 226; majority, 61. The chairman adjourned the poll to the next day, which was strongly protested against. But he persisted, and there was another day of excitement. The only result, however, was to give the anti-Church-rate party a further majority of 16, the votes being—Against the rate, 337; for it, 260—majority, 77.

POPERY AND THE POOR-LAW BOARD.—On Thursday, a Protestant Alliance deputation, headed by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., waited on the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, President of the Poor-law Board, to represent the evil and illegal tendency of the recent order under which Romish teachers in workhouses may be paid. The right hon. gentlemen is stated to have received the representations made to him favourably.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN GREECE.—Dr. King, missionary of the American Board, writes from Athens to the Mission Rooms in Boston, that he has been again most unexpectedly cited to appear before the judicial authorities of Athens, to answer to the charges brought against him two and a-half years since, of secretly attempting to establish a new religion not recognised by the Government. The penalty for the offence is imprisonment for from three months to two years, and a fine of something over thirty dollars.

STATUE TO DR. WATTS.—Nearly 400*l.* has been subscribed for the statue to Dr. Isaac Watts, in the public park at Southampton. Dr. Watts's native town. Mr. Lucas, the sculptor, has commenced the statue, which will be above life-size, and with the pedestal will stand nearly twenty feet high. About 200*l.* more is required to be subscribed by the public. Mr. Lucas has completed a model of the statue, and has succeeded in perfecting an admirable likeness of the poet. The statue and pedestal will be of Balsover stone. The inauguration of the erection of the statue by a grand public ceremonial will take place next autumn.

WESLEYANS HANKERING AFTER STATE PAY.—Mr. G. H. Curtiss, of Northgate-street, Canterbury, having addressed a letter to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces, informing his lordship that some 300 of the troops belonging to the Canterbury garrison regularly attend divine service at the Wesleyan Chapel, and requesting to be informed whether the officiating minister was not entitled to the same remuneration paid to the clergy of the Establishment under similar circumstances, he has received the following answer to his communication:—"War-office, Pall Mall, S.W., Dec. 7. Sir,—With reference to that portion of your letter of the 18th ult., suggesting the propriety of remunerating Wesleyan ministers for officiating to the troops of that denomination, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to inform you, in reply, that similar proposals have been frequently considered, but that it



has not been deemed expedient to make any alteration in the present regulations in regard to the payment of the clergy for their services to the troops. I am, &c., W. R. GODLEY."

**THE SCOTCH FREE CHURCH AND THE CIVIL COURTS.**—On Friday the Lords of Session in Edinburgh delivered judgment in the Cardross case, which excites great interest in Scotland, involving the whole question on which the Free Church seceded from the Establishment in 1843. It has been already stated that the Rev. T. M'Millan, of Cardross, having been formally deposed from the ministry by the General Assembly, seeks redress by actions in the civil courts. The Lord President, Lord Ivory, Lord Curriehill, and Lord Deas having successively given their judgment on the case, the Court unanimously decided to repel the defences of the Church, reserving further judgment until the terms of the contract, and the sentences pronounced by the Presbytery and General Assembly, were fully before them, and granting expenses to Mr. M'Millan from the date of lodging preliminary defences.

**TALKING EVIL OF DIGNITIES IN AUSTRIA.**—A milkman at Klosterneuburg, a town in the neighbourhood of Vienna, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of St. Leopold, the patron saint of this province. The Lower Austrian free-thinker declared that the doughty rival of Richard Cœur de Lion was a robber knight, who lived on the top of a high hill in order that he might be able to see at a distance the vessels which were coming down the Danube. "As to the title of saint," said the impious dealer in milk, "any body can have it who has the money to pay for it." The principal witness against the man was his step-father, with whom he had long been on a very unfriendly footing.

**DR. POMEROY.**—Our readers, says the *New York Independent*, will all share with us the profound and painful regret with which we publish the following humiliating announcement, which appeared in the Boston papers of Wednesday morning. Comments are reserved:—"To the Public.—Facts have recently come to the knowledge of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, deeply implicating the moral character of Dr. Pomeroy, and rendering it impossible that he should longer retain his official position as a secretary of the Board. He has resigned, and is no longer to be recognised as an officer of the Board. The facts referred to have no connexion with his official action. By order of the Prudential Committee. (Signed) Charles Stoddard, Chairman."

**THE STATE-AID QUESTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The Premier has brought in a bill for the gradual Abolition of State-aid to Religious Establishments. The plan upon which it has been framed is to retain the aid at present granted to individual ministers of the several churches, but to grant no such aid to any new appointee. Mr. Martin took the unusual course of opposing the bill in its very first stage, and intimating his intention to oppose it at every future stage. His opposition was defeated by a very large majority, but this affords no certain guide as to the fate of the bill at its second reading. A heavy pressure from without will be brought to bear upon members of both Houses against this bill, and there may even be some antagonistic results from such pressure ere the second reading in the Assembly. The cry for this reform has, however, been so general, that the bill will no doubt pass the Assembly, and, if so, it will probably be forced through the Upper House.

### Religious Intelligence.

**SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S SERMONS.**—Arrangements are being made for special week-day evening sermons in various churches in the metropolis during the first week of the new year in reference to the revivals.

**THE SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S PRAYER-MEETINGS.**—We recently alluded to the proposed special prayer-meetings in response to the Lodianna Mission. Free-masons' Hall will be open for this purpose each morning and evening throughout the second week in January, 9th to 16th inclusive. Arrangements are being made for the same object at Bristol, Leeds, Barnstaple, Portsea, Woolwich, Windsor, Frome, Bury St. Edmunds, Northampton, Hatfield, and many other places.

**SPECIAL SERVICES.**—A circular has been issued by the United Committee, of which Lord Shaftesbury is chairman, naming a number of theatres and halls in the populous parts of the metropolis which are available for Sunday preaching, and proposing that a three-months' series of services should be arranged; half to be conducted by clergymen and half by Dissenting ministers.

**SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT THE BRITANNIA THEATRE.**—The special Sunday evening services at the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, were continued on Sunday evening, and notwithstanding the combined disadvantages of Christmas-day falling on Sunday and bad weather the attendance was exceedingly large, the theatre being filled from top to bottom by a mixed congregation, apparently comprising a large proportion of the poorest inhabitants of the district. The preacher on the occasion was the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, minister of the Independent Chapel, Clayland's-road, Kennington, who chose for his text the 20th verse of the 5th chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians: "Now then we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us; we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God." From this passage of Holy Scripture the reverend gentleman preached a

short practical discourse adapted with great felicity of style and manner to the general character of the assembly, whom he assumed to be for the most part listening to the message of the Gospel almost for the first time; and in the concluding part of the sermon the truth proclaimed was pressed with an earnestness and force which, for the moment at least, manifestly produced a strong impression on the mass of hearers. The service occupied only an hour and a quarter, and the behaviour of the auditory as a whole was throughout as decorous and externally reverent as that of an ordinary congregation in church or chapel. The Rev. Richard Roberts will be the preacher next Sunday evening.

**FETTER-LANE CHAPEL.**—The members of the Congregational church worshipping in Fetter-lane Chapel have given a unanimous and cordial invitation to the Rev. R. G. Harper, late of Glasgow, to become their pastor, which he has accepted. The congregation have greatly increased in the above chapel during the short time Mr. Harper has been labouring there.

**NEW TABERNACLE, OLD-STREET.**—Mr. Wilkinson, late of Rotherham College, was ordained on Wednesday evening, December 14, to the pastorate over the church assembling in this edifice. The spacious chapel was entirely filled by a very respectable assembly. The opening service was conducted by the Rev. W. Grigsby. The Rev. S. McAll, of Nottingham, from whose church Mr. Wilkinson proceeded, delivered a very valuable introductory address. Dr. Campbell received the Confession of Faith. The Rev. Dr. Tidman offered up the ordination prayer. Dr. Falding, of Rotherham College, then delivered the charge.

**CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF MINISTERS.**—The monthly meeting of the Board was held last week, when an interesting discussion ensued in relation to the revivals of religion in general, and to the proposal made to devote the second week in January to special prayer by the entire Church of God throughout the world for the outpouring of the Spirit of God on all mankind. The brethren agreed to adopt the proposal themselves, and recommend it to their churches, and to hold a special meeting of the board for prayer in the Congregational Library on Monday, January 9, at eleven o'clock, and withal to allow that meeting to be open to all Evangelical ministers.

**THE WEIGH-HOUSE CHURCH AND AUSTRALIA.**—At a church-meeting of the Weigh-house church, held on Tuesday, 29th of November, 1859, the pastor, the Rev. T. Binney, in the course of some interesting references to his late visit to the Australian colonies, made special mention of the great kindness and hospitality which had been shown to him and Mrs. Binney, by Christian friends in all the colonies; whereon the following resolution was proposed by W. Cooke, Esq., M.D., seconded by S. Morley, Esq., and cordially and unanimously adopted by the church:—

That, having heard from the Rev. T. Binney an account of his reception by the Christian friends in Australia, and their hospitable attention to him and Mrs. Binney, the members of the Weigh-house church would unite in expressing their deep sense of the kindness so manifested. They would tender their heartfelt acknowledgments of it to their Australian friends, who, they feel, have thus laid them under lasting obligations; for what was done to those in whom they are so much interested, they esteem to have been done to themselves. When all were equal, "as they had opportunity," it would be invidious to make special mention of individuals; but the Weigh-house church is sensible, in an especial manner, of new and intimate ties of Christian friendship with those whose great and prolonged hospitality towards its pastor, when sojourning amongst them, will be long and gratefully remembered, and with whom it will ever be a pleasure to reciprocate acts of Christian intercourse and service.

**BURLEY, YORKSHIRE.**—The Rev. R. Goshawk has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in Salem Chapel, Burley.

**ABERDEEN.**—The Rev. T. Gilfillan has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational church in Blackfriars'-street, Aberdeen, and intends to commence his stated labours there early in January.

**CHARMOUTH.**—The Rev. George Cooke, of Penbury, Tunbridge Wells, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Congregational church at Charmouth, Dorset, to become their pastor, and intends entering on his stated ministry there on New Year's Day, 1860.

**BRIGHTON.**—The *Inquirer* says:—"The Unitarian congregation at Brighton have unanimously elected the Rev. Robert Ainslie to be their pastor. Mr. Ainslie was formerly a distinguished minister of the Independent denomination, and was first introduced to the attention of Unitarians as a warm but candid opponent at some of the lectures delivered on behalf of the London District Society at Chelsea, about eight years ago."

**THE PRESBYTERIANS IN BELFAST.**—A movement is about to be set on foot for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of at least three new Presbyterian churches in Belfast. This step has been considered necessary in consequence, as its promoters set forth, of the increase of church-going people during the "revival" movement. We should like to know whether any portion of the stipends of the ministers of these churches is to come out of the public money?

**CARDIFF.**—The teachers and committee of Charles-street Congregational Sunday-school, Cardiff, met on Wednesday evening, December 21, to take leave of their superintendent, H. J. Paull, Esq., who is about to remove to the North of England. The lecture-room had been tastefully prepared, and tea was served about half-past six o'clock. Immediately afterwards the chair was taken by Rev. R. T. Verrall B.A., the pastor of the church, who, in the name of the teachers, presented to Mr. Paull "Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul," and "Arm's Laws from

Heaven for Life on Earth," both splendidly bound, and containing the following inscription:—"Presented to Henry John Paull, Esq., by the teachers of the Charles-street Congregational Sunday-school, Cardiff, as a small expression of their esteem and affection for him, their sense of the value of his services as their superintendent, and their best wishes for his life-long usefulness and prosperity. December, MDCCCLIX." The warmest sentiments of attachment to Mr. Paull were expressed by all the teachers, and responded to by that gentleman.

**LONG SUTTON.**—Interesting services have recently been held in the Congregational chapel here, in connexion with the opening of new school-rooms. On Sunday, Dec. 11th, two appropriate sermons were delivered by the Rev. J. Spong, of Southgate-road Chapel, London. On the following day a large number sat down to an elegant tea, provided by the ladies of the congregation; after which an interesting meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of the pastor, the Rev. A. B. Attenborough, when effective addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Spong, T. B. Attenborough, of Newark, E. Price, of Lynn, and other friends. At the close of the services the treasurer made the cheering announcement that the entire cost of the buildings had been defrayed, thus adding another to the already numerous triumphs of the voluntary principle in this spirited little town.

**FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. L. E. THRELKELD.** The remains of this venerable and respected gentleman were interred in the Congregational burying-ground yesterday afternoon. The funeral procession was one of the largest we remember to have witnessed for some time past, and included ministers of all Protestant churches. The cortege moved from the deceased's late residence at half-past two o'clock, and proceeded to the Mariners' Church in Lower George-street. The coffin having been removed into the centre of the church, the Scriptures were read by the Rev. Ralph Darling, one of the senior South Sea missionaries. The Rev. John Eggleston, the secretary of the Australian Wesleyan Mission, then engaged in prayer. Afterwards the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, of the Church of Scotland, delivered a suitable address; and the Rev. Thomas Arnold, Congregational minister, closed the service with prayer. The body was now removed back to the hearse, and the procession formed and proceeded along George-street to the grave-yard. The service here was commenced by the Rev. and Venerable Dr. Ross, who repeated appropriate passages of Scripture and then delivered an appropriate address. The Rev. John M'Gibbon (Presbyterian) having offered up prayer, the Rev. Joseph Beazley, of Redfern, addressed the mourning assembly in an impressive and suitable manner. The funeral service closed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Sharpe, Primitive Methodist minister.—*Sydney Herald*, Oct. 13.

**NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, PRESTON.**—On Thursday week the new Independent Chapel, the foundation-stone of which was laid last Good Friday, was opened for public worship. The Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, was the officiating minister. The first service took place in the forenoon. There was a very numerous assemblage. The rev. gentleman took his text from the 21st verse of the 4th chapter of the Ephesians—"If so be that ye have heard him and have been taught by him, as the truth is in Jesus." A collection was made at the conclusion of the service, which realised 60*l*. At about half-past one o'clock, between two and three hundred persons sat down to a very excellent dinner in the school-room adjoining the chapel. After dinner Mr. E. Dawson, of Aldcliffe Hall, near Lancaster—in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Joseph Eccles, of Mill Hill, Blackburn, who had been previously announced to take the chair—was called upon to preside. After a few words from the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Raffles addressed the meeting. The following is an extract from his speech:—

Many as have been the occasions I have officiated in services similar to those this day, I do not know that there has ever been one in the whole course of my ministry in this county—now about forty-eight years—taking all things together—that has given me more thorough and unmingled satisfaction and delight than that this day. (Applause.) Your pastor, Mr. Slate, is my earliest companion in this respect—he is the oldest friend I have on earth. (Applause.) Our friendships began whilst schoolboys—(applause)—when we were about twelve or thirteen years old, and we began our work together. (Applause.) He preached in his father's parlour among his domestic connexions and a few friends—we worked together—and they thought our preaching capital. (Applause.) Then we became very promising young men, and by the help of God I hope we have not very much disgraced our old age. (Applause.) I rejoice with my brother Mr. Slate. I love him with all my heart, and shall love him as long as he continues on earth. (Applause.) God bless him. (Renewed applause.) And God bless you who are in his charge, and may he cause you to realise His goodness and more thoroughly to estimate the privileges which you enjoy in a Christian land, and with such a commodious place of worship. (Applause.) I have never seen a place that more thoroughly has met my views than this. (Hear, hear.) Not beggarly, mean, and contemptible, but all noble and excellent as though no pains had been spared about it—not gorgeous, nor sumptuous, nor grand, nor anything of that sort; but plain, simple, elegant, chaste, and beautiful from its simplicity. (Applause.)

The Rev. R. Slate, in the course of his speech, said that the building was now nearly completed, and—deducting about 160*l*, or 180*l*, which has been expended in the enlargement of the school—could be erected and completed for less than 3,000*l*; and the debt now remaining to be liquidated was scarcely 900*l*. He blessed God that he



put it into his heart to endeavour to raise that sanctuary for the honour and glory of his name, and who had sustained him so wonderfully, for he was now seventy-two years. The meeting having been addressed by the Rev. Dr. Spence, of London, Mr. E. B. Dawson, Aldcliffe Hall, near Lancaster, was next called upon. In regard to the new chapel, he considered that the congregation and their friends had done well and nobly in raising the sum on behalf of the building to above 2,200*l*. There appeared something less than 900*l*, which, in a comparatively short space of time, if they were energetic, might be removed. Mr. Slate, in announcing other subscriptions, said that, independent of donations, the congregation themselves had raised the sum of 740*l*. He had received a long letter from their worthy friend, the patriotic Rev. Mr. Greatbach. Excluding that venerable gentleman, he (Mr. Slate) believed he was the oldest Independent pastor in this county, where there were now 120 chapels connected with this denomination. Between four and five o'clock, a tea-party, which was well attended, was held in the school-room. Several interesting addresses were made, which, as at the previous meeting, were interspersed with sacred songs by the choir of the chapel. At half-past six o'clock, the Rev. Joseph Parker, of Manchester, preached a very excellent sermon in the chapel. The attendance was numerous. At the conclusion, a collection was made on behalf of the liquidation fund, which amounted to 27*l*.

**OPENING OF THE NEWPORT NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.**—The opening of the magnificent edifice erected at the top of Hill-street, Newport, took place formally on Wednesday week. The style partakes somewhat of the modern French, presents many novelties of design in its composition, and illustrates a very successful model. The chapel will hold 1,200 persons. The basement contains a deacons' vestry, two class-rooms, other conveniences, and a well-arranged school-room, sufficiently large to accommodate 400 children, and will be used for week-day services, lectures, tea-meetings, &c. As the drawings received the unanimous approval of the Congregational Building Society, so has the building the approbation of the Secretary to the Congregational Union and other eminent ministers. The expenses of land and building will amount to between 3,000*l*. and 3,500*l*. A grant of 200*l*. has been made by the Congregational Building Society. The remainder will be raised by purely voluntary subscriptions. On the morning of the opening a prayer-meeting was held at seven o'clock, several hundred persons being present. Divine service was celebrated at eleven. The Rev. F. Pollard (the pastor) and the Rev. T. Rees took part in it, the sermon being preached by the Rev. George Smith, Secretary to the Congregational Union of England and Wales. There was a large audience. After morning service, a dinner took place at the King's Head Hotel, attended by between thirty and forty persons. The Rev. F. Pollard occupied the chair, and Mr. Little the vice-chair. Among the company were—Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, the Rev. T. Rees (Independent), Chepstow, the Rev. Charles Howe (Baptist), Cardiff, &c. At half-past six divine service again commenced, the chapel being crowded to excess, while considerable numbers were unable to be present for want of room. The Rev. Dr. Ferguson, the preacher on the occasion, delivered a truly eloquent and edifying discourse. On Thursday afternoon a tea-meeting took place in the school-room. Provision had been made for nearly a thousand persons, about that number of tickets having been disposed of; but several hundreds offered payment at the door. At seven o'clock a public meeting was commenced in the chapel, which some time previous to that hour was thronged in every part. Large numbers stood in the aisles, the seats were inconveniently filled, and in the entrances and outside the building were crowds unable to obtain admission. Mr. Thompson, of Prior Park, Bath, presided, and after prayer had been offered and two hymns sung, addressed the audience at some length. The Hon. Mrs. Thompson, having been introduced by the Rev. F. Pollard, proceeded to address the mothers and daughters of the church and congregation. The Rev. F. Pollard next came forward, and was greeted with applause. The Newport people had done him a great kindness in coming there, and he thanked them sincerely for it. As to the building, he spoke of the flattering encomiums bestowed on all hands upon the taste, judgment, and skill of the architect, and stated that the preachers of the previous day—men whose experience in such matters were well known—had alluded to the structure in terms of the highest admiration. The architect who, without one farthing remuneration, had carried out the work, and had, through God, volunteered to do it, the rev. gentleman appropriately and warmly thanked, commending his liberality and the Christian spirit he had evinced in his labours, in conferring upon a Dissenting community such a great favour, he himself belonging to the Established Church. They began with just nothing, but God had raised up friends. The rev. gentleman detailed the result of visits by himself and the late Mr. Taylor to gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The Rev. Thomas Rees, the Chairman, and the Rev. F. Pollard, afterwards, in appropriate remarks, impressed upon their hearers the desirability of relieving the building from debt. The thanks of the meeting were passed to the Hon. Mrs. Thompson and the chairman, after which the proceedings were brought to a termination. On Lord's-day, December 11, the Rev. Professor Newth, of Manchester, preached three sermons. The chapel was densely crowded, and in the evening large num-

bers could not gain admission. The amount realised in connexion with the opening services was about 130*l*.—*Abridged from the Star of Gwent.*

### Correspondence.

#### BOND-STREET CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have read, and re-read, the letter of "A Deacon of the Church of Christ," &c., in your last number, but must confess my inability to understand in what respect it is a reply to mine; except so far as the retention of the chapel is now made quite clear.

The question at issue lies in a very small compass, and to meet it by no means necessitates an appeal to so many antique authorities as "A Deacon" has resorted to, and which looks like an evasion.

The case is simply this:—

Did those parties who built Bond-street Chapel design it exclusively for use by those who call themselves "Baptists," according to the received meaning of that denominational term; or did they not?

Do those now in possession hold the same views? If they do, the matter is settled, and I have not another word to say. If they do not, by what code can retention be justified?

The inquiry "Who has a better right to the chapel than the church that meets in it?" is a piece of casuistry so illogical and so worldly, that I am astonished it should have been made.

I would inform "A Deacon" that not merely the principles of the Gospel, but English law, reasons very differently, taking cognisance of antecedents, and right of possession; and so far from possession constituting the right, as "A Deacon" seems to suppose, such processes are existent as Writs of Ejectment.

If "A Deacon's" law be sound, Trust Deeds are nullities, and so newly-framed churches may as well be advised to save themselves the expense of making them; since, if their successors should choose to turn Irvingites, Mormons, or Catholics, they still continuing, according to their own view, a "church," may properly remain in possession of their chapel.

"A Deacon" has extensively quoted authorities, to prove his case, and demolish mine. So completely, however, is this beside the mark, that I must decline to follow him: your columns being, in my opinion, by no means the proper place for the discussion of those views which have been so recently embraced, and which, beside, are by no means relevant to the question I have mooted.

I formerly stated, men are free to think and believe what they please, and I am the last man who would wish to interfere with them for so doing. Only, "A Deacon" must not imagine that, because I decline to answer him in the *Nonconformist*, as to whether what he now believes is "old," or "new," therefore his conclusions, based as they are upon assumed premises, are unanswerable.

I merely call public attention to this matter, because a principle is involved, and an important one too.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. I.

December 24th, 1859.

[The parties to this discussion have now placed their arguments on record, and our readers must judge between them. We cannot afford any further space to their communications.—ED. NONCON.]

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

##### IMPERIAL MANIFESTO ON THE PAPACY.

A pamphlet, entitled "The Pope and the Congress," has been published at Paris, from the pen of M. De la Guéronnière, the author of the pamphlet "Napoleon III. et l'Italie," which heralded the late war. The misgovernment of the Papal dominions is treated as something inveterate and inevitable, arising from causes much deeper than the good or evil disposition of any particular Pontiff, and springing out of the very nature of the Pontificate itself. After pointing out that the Romagna legitimately belongs to the Pontiff, the writer says:—

We ourselves are of the opinion that the separation of the Romagna would not tend to diminish the temporal power of the Pope. His territory, it is true, would be diminished, but his political authority, disencumbered of a resistance which paralyses it, would not be weakened, but morally strengthened. For, let us repeat it, the authority of the head of the Church does not lie in the extent of a territory which he cannot retain except by the support of foreign arms, and in the number of subjects which he is obliged to oppress to make them submit; it lies in the confidence and respect which he inspires, and which relieve him from having recourse to extreme measures of rigour and constraint, bad for all governments, but especially so for a prince who reigns Gospel in hand.

The importance of the Pope does not consist in the twenty-one provinces which he actually possesses. Bologna, Ancona, and Ravenna, separated from Rome by a chain of mountains, the character of their inhabitants and historical souvenirs, add nothing to the splendour of Rome. The Pope throning at Rome, his seat at the Vatican, is what awes (*frappe*) the world. The Sovereign of the Roman States is scarcely thought of.

The writer then refers to the twenty years' occupation of Bologna by Austria, and intimates that the Pope would be only receiving "enemies" in receiving back the rebellious Romagnese. Even if this restoration were resolved on, how is it to be done? The Emperor of the French has tried his moral influence and failed. If force is to be used, who is to use it? France or Austria? "Restorations effected by foreign arms have never been successful."

It is true that France reinstated Pius IX. at Rome. It is already a misfortune for the Church that it was necessary to have recourse to that extreme measure, and this is evident from the necessity of prolonging the occupation by our army. It must be added that Rome is in a situation quite exceptional, which traces her destiny. She is destined by her past greatness to the

position she occupies since the establishment of the Papacy. She cannot escape from it; her fate is settled (*réglé*). It is the decree of civilisation, of history, and of God himself. But is that which is necessary for Rome also possible for the other cities of the Roman States? We do not think so, for the inconvenience of that intervention, already so considerable as regards the metropolis of Catholicism, would be far more serious if it became necessary to lay siege to every town of the Legations. It would be the moral ruin of the authority of the Sovereign Pontiff. Instead of reigning by acknowledged right, and by the respect he inspires, he would have to reign by force.

Let us go still further, and ask who will be charged with this restoration by force? Would it be France? Would it be Austria? France! But she cannot do it. A Catholic nation, she would never consent to strike so serious a blow at the moral power of Catholicism. A liberal nation, she could not compel a people to submit to a Government which their will rejects. Catholics who seek such a triumph for the Church appear to us as dangerous for it as would be for the monarchy the royalists who would dream of re-establishing the ancient legitimacy by the aid of a new invasion. As regards compelling peoples, France is not used to such work. When she meddled in their affairs it was to enfranchise them, and not to oppress them. Under Louis XVI. we went to the New World, to help it to achieve its nationality. Belgium and the Danubian Principalities are indebted to us for their political existence. It is not the Emperor who could prove unfaithful to these generous traditions. In Italy, more so than in any other country, France is bound to uphold the principles of her Liberal policy. France has carefully avoided encouraging and recognising the Governments *de facto* in Central Italy—she has exhausted her diplomatic efforts to reconcile the princes with the populations; but she cannot forget that those Governments sprung into life the day Austria retreated. They arose from a legitimate reaction against foreign occupation, and from a noble outburst of nationality towards France, which came to save the independence of the peninsula. But, if France cannot intervene, let her allow Austria to have her way. This is what the partisans of foreign intervention in Italy say. And should we have run the risk of a great war, gained four victories, lost 50,000 men, spent 300 millions, and shaken Europe, that Austria might, on the morrow of peace, resume in the Peninsula the domination she exercised on the eve of her defeat? Magenta and Solferino should be simply trophies of contemporaneous history? Shall our soldiers have shed their blood for vain glory? French heroism be sterile? No, no, French policy does not harbour such inconsistencies and degradations. The domination of Austria in Italy is at an end. This is the grand result of our campaign, consecrated by the peace of Villafranca. For Austria to return to Florence, to Parma, or to Bologna, it would be necessary to admit that it was she who vanquished us. Let us render justice to her honesty and common sense. She does not pretend it, and those who in France make the pretence for her forget at the same time what our principles impose upon us, and what our honour prohibits us. Our principles bid us leave Italy to herself, and respect the sovereignty we have restored to her, on the condition that she will know how to conciliate its rights with the equilibrium of Europe. Our honour prohibits us from recognising the right of Austria to armed intervention, which we do not admit for ourselves. France, then, cannot intervene for the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope in the Romagna, and she cannot allow Austria to have recourse to force to compel the populations when she rejects its employment on her own account.

It is then shown that the King of Naples cannot intervene. By provoking a struggle he would run the risk of a revolution at home. There is only one intervention that can be regular, efficacious, and legitimate—it is that of the whole of Europe, united in a congress to decide all the questions that affect the modifications of territory or the revision of treaties.

The Congress of Paris has full power to alter what was settled by the Congress of Vienna. Europe, combined at Vienna in 1815, gave the Romagna to the Pope; Europe, combined at Paris in 1860, may decide otherwise in regard to it. And, let it be observed, the last decision, should it be contrary to that of 1815, would not bear the same character as the first. In 1815 the Powers disposed of the people of the Romagna; in 1860, if they are not placed under the authority of the Pope, the Powers of Europe only formally record a *fait accompli*. It may be said, perhaps, that the territory of the Pope is indivisible; this is an error, contradicted by history. There exists no territory that has undergone more changes and vicissitudes than the patrimony of St. Peter. Given by Pepin to Pope Stephen II., it reverted again to the empire, was contended for by rival claimants, and was not restored to the Holy See till the reign of Louis XII. It was the same with the Legations, which, after many struggles, were only annexed to the Roman States by Louis de Gonzaga. Finally, in 1796, a Pope—Pius VI.—signed at Tolentino a treaty that ceded to France, in perpetuity, for him and his successors, Bologna, Ferrara, and the Romagna. The Pope equally renounced any rights he might have possessed over the cities and territories of Avignon, and the Venaisin comté that now forms the department of Vaucluse. In fact, in 1791, Avignon, which had rebelled against the Pope's Legate, demanded to be united to France, and an Act of the Constituent Assembly effected this annexation, which was only recognised by the Pope in the Treaty of Tolentino. Now, either the territory of the Church, as some maintain, is an inalienable and indivisible patrimony that may not be touched, in which case the sovereignty over the department of Vaucluse ought to be restored to the Pope, or else this territory is, like all others, liable to changes, and then it is permitted to pious, but independent, minds, to discuss its more or less of extent. It is well known that nothing compels a Pope to cede it; and it is before the most redoubtable force that his weakness is most invincible when it has right for its protection.

In conclusion, the writer says:—

First, we wish that the Congress should recognise as an essential principle of European order, the necessity of the temporal power of the Pope. That is for us the chief point. The principle here appears to us to have



more value than the territorial possession, more or less extensive, that will be its natural consequence. As for this territory itself, the city of Rome includes all that is most important in it; the rest is only secondary. The city of Rome and the patrimony of St. Peter must be guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff by the great powers, with a considerable revenue, that the Catholic States will pay, as a tribute of respect and protection to the head of the Church. An Italian militia, chosen from the *élite* of the federal army, should release the tranquillity and inviolability of the Holy See. Municipal liberties, as extensive as possible, should realise the Papal Government from all the details of administration, and thus give a share of public local life to those who are disinherited of political activity. Finally, every complication, every idea of war and of revolt, must be for ever banished from the territory governed by the Pope, that it may be said, where reigns the Vicar of Christ, there also reign well-being, concord, and peace.

Several of the Paris journals remark, as was to be expected, on the pamphlet just published, "Le Pape et le Congrès." The appreciations of our contemporaries are in general more than usually favourable, and, with the exception of the clerical and Legitimist organs, the approbation expressed is remarkable for the unanimity which it proves to prevail. The *Constitutionnel* of Monday, in an article signed by its principal editor, M. Grandguillot, says:—"The *Times* is perfectly correct in considering the pamphlet, 'Le Pape et le Congrès,' as a political expression of the good understanding and conciliation between France and England." The *Constitutionnel* congratulates itself on this result, as it is necessary that the two great nations of the West remain united in the interest of civilisation and of the European balance of power. M. Grandguillot calls, however, the attention of his readers to the difference in the political motives of the two nations, and states that France, far from intending to destroy the temporal power of the Pope, will, on the contrary, consolidate it, by transforming it according to the wants of modern times.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday morning announces that Prince Jerome has entered into a state of convalescence.

Mr. Cobden, M.P., had a lengthened audience of the Emperor of the French, at the Tuilleries, on Wednesday last.

The Emperor of the French has conferred the grand cordon of the Legion d'Honneur on the Prince d'Orange.

The Government has given up the prosecutions against M. de Montalembert's pamphlet "Pie IX. et la France en 1849 et 1859," and against M. About's book.

General Montauban, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French expeditionary army to China, embarks on the 12th of January with his staff at Marseilles, on board an English vessel, for his destination. The whole of the French troops, amounting to 10,000 men, have, with the exception of about 600, already taken their departure. These 600 will also embark before the date just mentioned in an English vessel.

The weather has become so mild in Paris that it resembles a moist month of April, while in the south of France it continues to be unusually severe.

#### THE CONGRESS.

The French Cabinet has, by telegraph, informed the Powers concerned that the opening of the Congress will not take place before the 19th of January next.

The report that the Pope had claimed the Presidency of the Congress for his Plenipotentiary is unfounded.

The Commander Carafa not being Minister of State, but only *ad interim* Minister for Foreign Affairs, the King of Naples has definitively appointed the Marquis d'Antonini as his first, and the Chevalier Canofari as his second Plenipotentiary at the Congress.

Count Avigdor, representative of the republic of San Marino at the Court of Paris, has presented a memorandum to Count Walewski, addressed to the future Congress, against the encroachments of Piedmont.

In reply to a memorandum addressed by Switzerland to the Powers composing the Congress, the majority have expressed themselves favourable to the admission of Plenipotentiaries of Switzerland at the time when the Congress deliberates on the neutrality of the province of Savoy.

#### ITALY.

A declaration signed by all the officers of the Tuscan division was published in Bologna on the 12th, to the effect that the Tuscan division "will never take part for the Austro-Lorraine dynasty, but, sanctioning in all its extent the vote of the National Assembly, they will recognise no other King than Victor Emmanuel II., &c."

Letters from Ancona of the 10th, in the *Opinione* of Turin, state that a large number of Austrian soldiers, wearing the Papal uniform, continue to arrive, together with some officers also.

Parini is busy effacing all the distinctions which existed hitherto between the Romagna and the Duchies; a new administrative division has been introduced, by which districts of the Romagna have been intermixed with those of the Duchies. Fanti has published the new military regulations, which keep up the division, but make considerable changes in the personnel. The general head-quarters are established at Bologna.

The armoury of Florence has just received a new consignment of 25,000 rifles. Belgian artificers from Liege foundries have arrived—a field battery of rifled brass guns has been added to the ordnance;

and Colonel Ceraldi, of the artillery, is indefatigable in augmenting the resources of his department.

The resignation of Garibaldi has by no means checked the subscriptions for arms. Not a day passes in which the General does not receive numbers of letters from Italy, as well as from abroad, announcing new subscriptions. Garibaldi has written a letter from Fino, the villa on Lake Como belonging to Marquis Raimondi, not with a view to contradict the rumour of his nuptials (which relate to private affairs), but to deny the truth of the interview, stated in the journals, between him and the Empress Dowager of Russia at Nice. He says that he has nothing but friendly feeling and admiration for the House of Romanoff, since that glorious resolve to emancipate the serfs; but that his allegiance, and that of all true-hearted Italians, belongs by prior claim and by right of battle for native land to the Crown of Savoy (Victor Emmanuel), and hints that, instead of foolish rumours, folks in Lombardy, and all over the country, had better give their attention and energies to completing the million of muskets which may shortly be wanted for active use.

The correspondent of a contemporary having stated his doubts of the loyalty of General Stefanelli, the Tuscan Commandant, to the national cause, and hinted that he had a leaning towards playing the part of General Monk in a restoration of the Grand Duke, that officer has issued an order of the day, in which such insinuations are emphatically contradicted.

In order (he says) to remove from me and my soldiers that shadow of suspicion which they would cast upon us, I declare that I will follow no other flag than the tricoloured one raised aloft by the glorious hand of our King elect, Victor Emmanuel, to whom I have sworn a sacred and solemn oath that I will lead you only against our enemy; the enemy of Italy; and that we only shall re-cross the Apennines to enjoy our repose after fulfilling our duty to our country; not to re-establish the rule of one who fought against us at Solferino. Soldiers, trust our Government and me, and let our cry ever be, "Long live King Victor Emmanuel! long live Independent Italy!"

#### THE REGENCY OF CENTRAL ITALY.

A despatch from Florence, dated Thursday, says: "M. Buoncompagni made his official entry into this city this morning. The ministers Cadorna and Rindolfi went to meet him at Leghorn. M. Buoncompagni was received at Florence by all the members of the Government, as well as the municipal authorities. An immense and enthusiastic crowd received him with the loudest applause. The flags and inscriptions which appeared in the city bore the name of King Victor Emmanuel, as well as the names of MM. Buoncompagni, Ricasoli, and other members of the Government."

Upon entering the Tuscan territory, Commander Buoncompagni issued a proclamation which thus commences:—

Populations of Central Italy!—I come among you, appointed by H.R.H. Prince Eugene of Savoy-Carignan, in order to contribute to the maintenance of the laws you have established, until the fate of these provinces shall have been definitely settled; I come among you to assure you of the King's friendly feelings towards you, and of the affection of Piedmont.

The Governor-General goes on to say:—

The political bonds established between you are the symbol of the bonds of concord which unite all hearts in love for Italian independence, and which facilitate that perseverance to which King Victor Emmanuel exhorted you, when he gave ear to your wishes. It is not his desire that this perseverance should be impeded either by foreign intervention, or internal disturbances, or financial difficulties. He is at the head of a strong and free people, indissolubly united to its King for the defence of Italy either in peace or war, and, thankful for the high proof of confidence you gave it, in declaring that you wished to be united with it, it is ready to defend your rights as its own. The civilised world admires what you have done in order to secure to these regions the blessings of independence and liberty. He whose name will be immortal in history, for having been the first among foreign rulers to proclaim the indubitable rights of Italy, and for having himself led the chivalrous French army to our aid, the Emperor Napoleon III. assures you by his august word that your work shall not be prevented by foreign violence, which formerly was wont to suffocate the germs of liberty in Italy. The Powers of Europe are about to assemble in Congress in order to deliberate on the means of settling the affairs of Italy, and repairing the evil done by the treaties of 1815, which regulated the rights of princes, but forgot that there was in Italy an Italian nation. King Victor Emmanuel will appear there, by means of his representatives, to uphold your rights, which are those of Italy, sanctioned by eternal justice, and consecrated by the blood of our brethren who died for our country. It is now more than ever necessary that temperate counsels, unity of will, an unshaken constancy in your resolutions, respect to the laws and to those to whom the will of the people has entrusted the management of public affairs, may prove you worthy of the destinies to which you aspire, and while averse to all imprudent acts and aggression, yet ready to repel by force, whoever, either from within or from without, may attempt to destroy the political edifice erected on the foundation of union, order, and liberty.

#### ROME.

A proposition to hold a General (Ecclesiastical) Council in 1860, has been made to the Vatican, with a view of taking into consideration the actual condition of the Roman Catholic world, and what means should be employed to maintain its influence throughout the world.

Detailed reports are published with regard to the events which have preceded the withdrawal of Cardinal Savelli from the Presidency of the financial Consulta at Rome. It seems that the Cardinal, in the address which he delivered at the late reception of that body by the Pope, outstripped the limits of political eloquence in a way derogatory to the Pope's

dignity as sovereign, and went on with his speech even after his Holiness had enjoined silence. The Pope afterwards interdicted him from further access to the Vatican, declaring that he would henceforward only see the Secretary of the Consulta, to which the Cardinal replied by transmitting the seals of his office to the Secretary.

A French Correspondent states an awkward fact for the Pope's Irish sympathisers. The poor are in such a horrible state under this beneficent and paternal Government, that they are obliged to "sponge" on the rations of the French soldier. He says:—

The French army presents at this moment a noble spectacle. Touched by the misery which exists there, it has resolved on materially aiding the poor of the Eternal City. Each officer gives five francs a month for the needy, and in every kitchen each fifth ration is set apart for the same purpose. The General-in-Chief has chosen on this point to surpass all his army, and, without having previously consulted his Government, he has had pointed out to him by the Presidents of the fourteen parishes of Rome the principal poor of their districts who are too reticent to ask for help. He has had a list of them made, and distributes to them every day meat, soup, and two pounds of bread a-piece. These are acts of generosity most honourable to the nation!

A letter from Rome of the 17th says:—"Cardinal Wiseman has arrived here. His Eminence, who appears in very delicate health, alighted at the English College. The weather is cold and wet, and this morning snow fell rather heavily."

#### AUSTRIAN ITALY.

There is a loud wail and lament on a tract of territory containing 72,000 inhabitants on the south bank of the Po, which by the Zurich Conference is allotted against all policy, right, or expediency, to Austria. This landing ground and advanced bastion forced like a wedge into the liberated part of the Peninsula, comprises the towns of Gonzaga, Semide, Luzzara, and Rovere, this latter borough giving its title to the family of Pope Julius II., who was Cardinal de Rovere, a family the present representative of which is Count Terenzio Mamiani de la Rovere. The arrival of the Austrian authorities and soldiers, with the usual machinery of espionage, coercion, bastinading, and police, has been the signal for emigration on a large scale. Men, women, and children, old and young, left the country, carrying all their effects and driving all their flocks before them, as though they were escaping from some catastrophe of nature.

The same process is going on in Venetia, which will be soon a howling wilderness; the tax-gatherers are so vigorously at work, that they are drying up the very springs of future taxation, which betokens that Vienna thinks and knows her time there is short. Everything of value is seized and carried off from all public depositories. Brigandage, which has left the Romagna since its freedom from the old system, takes refuge in Venetia; and the city itself is a prey to robberies and burglaries, the last resource of despair.—*Globe Paris Correspondent.*

#### AUSTRIA.

The following official denial has been given to some statements published lately in different newspapers:—"The reports of numerous arrests having taken place in consequence of the meeting of Protestants in Kasmarkt and Miskolz are unfounded. The authorities have brought accusations against three persons only for having excited the inhabitants to disobedience, but these three persons have been set at liberty. Two domiciliary visits have taken place by order of the competent tribunal, and not of the police."

A Vienna letter supplies the following information respecting the plan of political administration now preparing for Venetia:—"At the head of the Administration there is to be a governor with very extensive powers. The Government will be divided into six administrative sections, instead of ten as at present, each under the direction of a councillor. The public accounts of Venice will be placed under the management of the Accountant-General of the Government. Part of the administrative business will be left to the local authorities, and for this purpose extended powers are to be given to the provincial congregation, while the central congregation is to be dissolved. Should this project be adopted, it will be carried out without delay."

Three battalions are to be raised in Austria for the Papal Government, and recruiting offices have been established at Meidling (a small place close to Vienna), Prün, Linz, Graz, and Innsbruck. The recruits receive a bounty of fifty florins.

#### HUNGARY.

The agitation in the kingdom of Hungary increases. Detailed reports of the meetings of Protestants occupy a large space in the journals. The vast majority have already rejected the patent. The number of Protestants in Hungary is 3,048,141, of whom 2,684,033 have, by means of their representatives, petitioned the Emperor to suspend the patent of the 1st of September; 39,610 Hungarian Protestants (principally Slaves) have voted an address to the Emperor for his patent, and the other 324,498 have not yet given expression to their sentiments. The meetings are conducted with great decorum, and no threats, no prosecutions, no arrests, have been able to arrest the movement. Every opportunity has been seized that will afford the means of making a political demonstration, and opportunities are made when they do not exist. For instance, a letter from Pesth says:—

We have just had in this city a proof of the terror which the Austrian authorities feel at the movement which is taking place in Hungary, and of the zeal with which all classes and all creeds are supporting that



movement. You are aware that some time back the Austrian authorities refused, from fear of a popular anti-Austrian demonstration, to allow the remains of the great Hungarian dramatist, Kisfaludy, to be removed from the old to the new cemetery, in order to be interred in a tomb worthy of his fame. As this refusal excited general indignation, the authorities put forth as an excuse for their conduct that one of the standing regulations of the Government is that the remains of a deceased person shall never be removed except on the express demand of his family. These cunning authorities knew that the only surviving member of Kisfaludy's family is an officer in the Austrian army, and they calculated that he would not care to incur the displeasure of his superiors by demanding the removal. But, lo! this very officer, thinking that the duty of every Hungarian at this moment is to sympathise with his countrymen, and to disregard the vengeance with which the Viennese people may visit him for so doing, formally requested permission to have the remains taken from one cemetery to the other! The Austrian authorities were at first stricken with dismay; but their usual cunning soon prompted them what to do. They gave their consent to the removal, and appointed the ceremony to take place on the 14th. But in the dead of the night preceding they themselves had the mortal remains of the dramatist removed; and when, at the appointed time, the friends and admirers assembled, they were shown the empty tomb, and told to go away. No sooner was this mean trick known in the city—and the news of it spread like wildfire—than a multitude of people of all ranks immediately flocked to the new cemetery, and literally buried the new tomb of the dramatist beneath flowers. A vast crowd also hurried to the Catholic Cathedral, and there had a solemn mass celebrated for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

The sequel is painful. The Roman Catholics returning from the mass joined a Protestant meeting. Suddenly troops were hurled upon them: they were charged without warning, and many were knocked down. The mob was dispersed, and many were arrested. A letter from Pesth adds:—

This wanton outrage is regarded as of the very greatest importance in a political point of view. It is, in truth, the beginning of a conflict between the Hungarians and their oppressors, of which no one can predict the end. The belief is that the Austrian authorities will follow it up by declaring Pesth in a state of siege, and by "putting down" the wearing of the national costume, which in their eyes is a symbol of revolution.

The persecution of the Protestants is continuing; everywhere arrests are being made and prosecutions ordered. The Austrians are boasting that the Protestants of certain places have adhered to the Imperial patent; but, if they have, these places are so obscure that scarcely anybody ever heard of them, and the Protestants must certainly have been subjected to extraordinary pressure—most likely threatened with arrest and ruinous fines. Doubtless the weakness of these brethren is to be regretted; but it is not every one, even among Protestants, who is capable of suffering for conscience' sake.

Another letter from Pesth says that the authorities have actually set at liberty the persons they arrested in the recent affair. From these facts it would appear that they are too much afraid of the people to attempt to adopt a régime of terror. The writer adds the following fact:—

The Austrian authorities, in obedience to orders from Vienna, are moving heaven and earth to induce men of wealth and station to act as "men of confidence" in the examination of the famous communal law, but they meet with the most humiliating rebuffs. At Presburg, after supplications innumerable from the authorities, a certain number of noblemen and gentlemen consented three days ago to meet, but, like the recent meeting in Transylvania, they, instead of deliberating on the projected law, passed a resolution declaring that the Government had no right to impose laws on the people, and that the Diet alone could pass a law. Among the noblemen who took this resolution were Count Konigssegge and Count Migazzi, two influential personages, M. Edel and M. Stansetz, eminent merchants, and M. Kampfuller, the burgo-master. The manifestation is the more important, from the fact that these and most of the other persons who took part in it are Germans, and also from the fact that Presburg, being within a few miles of Vienna, is more under the influence of the Viennese Government than any other town in Hungary.

#### GERMANY.

The Roman Catholic communities in all parts of Germany are strongly urged by the clergy to send addresses of condolence to his Holiness, but many of them display but little zeal and enthusiasm for the cause of the Church. On the whole the Pope is popular in Germany, but the Papal Government is the reverse, as everybody knows it to be as bad as it possibly can be.

#### RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* contains an article in answer to the circular of the Count de Rechberg, which shows how the policy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is likely to differ in the approaching Congress from that of the Austrian Government. The following is an extract:—

The Count de Rechberg asserts that Italy cannot develop her prosperity except by returning to her normal condition. Is there not some mistake here? During forty-five years we have witnessed that fatal normal position of Italy, and now, according to Austria, the Italians have given themselves up to a revolutionary spirit. But we have arrived at the eighth month of her free destiny, without anybody having it in their power to reproach the Italians with disturbing public tranquillity. The Austrian Prime Minister is of opinion that the first duty of the Congress should be to restore the dukes banished by revolutionists. It appears to us that the principal object of the Congress is to consolidate universal peace and tranquillity, and by that means the security of Europe. Can this object be attained by the restoration of the dukes and of the Pope's temporal power? This is the question diplomatists will have to decide. In conclusion, the Count de Rechberg says that when Italy shall resume her normal position, then alone can the affairs of the Germanic Confederation be considered. Without enter-

ing into these considerations, we consider it strange that a new work should be constructed similar to that against which all Germany protests, and which everybody admits to be the greatest fault committed at the Congress of Vienna by Prince Metternich.

Advices from St. Petersburg mention that the Russian Government are negotiating for the purchase from the Emperor of Japan of the southern half of the island of Sangalien, the upper part of which they already hold. It is also said that the recent acquisitions from China on the Amoor are regarded as of less value than was supposed, as the river is frozen six months in the year, and the inconveniences, therefore, are just as great as at Cronstadt.

The submission of Mohammed Arnim and of the Caucasian tribes who acknowledge his rule, puts an end to the war carried on by Russia since the beginning of this century.

#### SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The following telegram has been received:—

MADRID, Dec. 21.

Yesterday, 8,000 Moors attacked the Spanish, but were energetically repulsed, and compelled by grape shot and grenades to retreat in great disorder. The Spanish had 51 wounded. Ten men of war, formerly stationed at Havannah, have just arrived to reinforce the squadron at Algeiras. A great quantity of provisions has been despatched to the army in Africa.

The Moors were on the 15th carrying on considerable works to put the castle of Tetuan in a good state of defence. The Moors do not expect to be able to hold the place, but they are determined to make its capture cost the Spaniard dear. Their women and children have been sent into the interior, and the men, when reduced to the last extremity, will retire to the mountain with which the citadel communicates by very steep and rugged roads.

#### AMERICA.

The House of Representatives was still unorganised, no Speaker having yet been elected; and it was quite uncertain when the organisation would be effected, and the President's message delivered.

Mr. Wise, Governor of Virginia, had issued a message to the Legislature of that State. In this document he speaks of one entire section of the country as being maddened with hatred of the masters of African slaves. Unless the numerical majority cease to violate confederate faith, and cease to disturb our peace, he says "we must take up arms." The issue is too essential to be compromised any more. Mr. Wise defends his conduct in calling out the whole military force of the State on the ground that he feared an attempt on the part of border States to rescue Brown. But he says "there is no danger from our slaves or coloured people. The slaves have refused to take arms." He invites the State to organise an arm, and have "no more temporising with the constitution—no more compromises." One of his statements is that "this predatory war has its seat in the British provinces, which furnish asylums for our fugitives and send them and their hired outlaws upon us from depôts in the bordering States."

The preparations for the execution of Brown's accomplices in the Harper's Ferry affair were nearly completed.

The new cigar-shaped steamer, projected by Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, is said to have made a very satisfactory trial trip, attaining a speed of 15 knots an hour.

California dates were to the 7th ult., and 1,900,000 dols. in specie had reached New York. General Scott had returned by steamer. News unimportant. Affairs at San Juan were without change.

Affairs in the South Pacific were in a very distracted state. General Blanco, of Bogota, had been assassinated by his brother. In Peru a civil and foreign war was imminent. General Castello left Callao on the 2nd for Guayaquil, with 10,000 men and 14 vessels.

The King of the Sandwich Islands had abdicated in favour of his son.

News from Mexico says that the victories of Miramon are confirmed, and it was thought probable that Miramon and Robles would attack Vera Cruz. Her Majesty's ship *Amethyst* had captured three Mexican vessels, and some firing had taken place; the *Amethyst* blocking the port, in order to obtain reparation for the imprisonment of the British Consul.

The following is the proposition submitted by General Scott to Governor Douglas for the joint occupation of the island of San Juan:—"Without prejudice to the claim of either nation to the sovereignty of the entire island of San Juan, now in dispute, it is proposed that each shall occupy a separate portion of the same by a detachment of infantry, riflemen or marines, not exceeding 100 men, with their appropriate arms, only for the equal protection of their respective countrymen on the said island in their persons and property, and to repel any descent on the part of hostile Indians." General Scott added in his note that any addition or modification suggested by Governor Douglas would meet with respectful consideration. Lieut.-Colonel Lay returned with the following reply:—"Memorandum.—His Excellency Governor Douglas authorises me to say, having yet no time to consider the proposition offered by Lieut.-General Scott, or to consult with his official advisers here, he is at a glance satisfied that no obstacle exists to a completely amicable and satisfactory adjustment continuing throughout the period of diplomatic discussion respecting the title of the island of San Juan, either upon the plan suggested by General Scott, or some other that may be mutually agreed to after advisement." A copy of this memorandum was retained

by Governor Douglas, after being read and approved by him, and signed by Lieut.-Colonel Lay.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Athens brings intelligence from the Cape to the 20th November. Parliament has been further prorogued to the 11th January, 1860, but it was not expected to meet for the despatch of business until March.

The intelligence of the re-appointment of Sir George Grey had called forth a burst of universal rejoicing both within and beyond the colony. Everywhere this wise concession to the feelings of a whole people had excited a sentiment of renewed confidence in the favourable disposition of her Majesty's Government towards the people of that country.

The Cape Town and Wellington Railway was progressing most favourably, numbers of workmen were employed on various portions of the line.

The volunteer rifle movement is still going on. The original corps now numbers 250 men, and 150 Scotch colonists have formed another company, and offered to join the Royal Rifles on certain conditions relative to the election of officers, which are under consideration.

The frontier districts and Kaffraria are peaceful, although occasionally we hear complaints that the flocks of the farmers are suffering at the hands of the Kaffirs and Fingoes.

The Government had decided upon laying down a line of telegraphic wire from Cape Town to Simon's Town.

Six hundred and seventy-one tons of copper ore were shipped to England from Table Bay during the month of October.

Kaffir servants engaged under contract within the Colony, whither they were driven to seek service some two or three years ago, are reported to be trekking back in small parties with such stock as they have been able to obtain while in service.

In the Eastern province of the colony some apprehension has been felt with regard to the introduction of immigrants now, lest the supply may exceed the demand; and consequently the immigration board of Port Elizabeth lately passed a resolution, informing the Government that, in their opinion, the general immigration into that province should, for the present, be suspended, and attention be directed to the "permit" system.

From the Free State we are informed that matters are in greater chaos than ever. Most cheering revivals have taken place among the backsliding native Christians in the mission stations of Berea and Thaba Bosigo, in consequence of persecution from the heathen chiefs and some who have fallen away from the faith. The French mission is untiring in its labours, and much success is now being awarded it. A rumour respecting the death of the Basutu Chief, Moshich, was current during the month, but has proved to be without foundation.

#### INDIA.

Bombay journals of the 26th ult. have been received. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief left Cawnpore on the morning of the 5th and arrived at Futteghur on the 12th. They encamped at the Luckpeers Bagh and immediately held a station levee. The durbar was held next day, and was attended by a large number of native chiefs. Lord Canning's camp is expected to be at Delhi about Christmas. The *Oude Gazette* has heard, with reference to the grand durbar at Lucknow, that "a list of the 'recusant talookdars and city nobles' has been prepared, and that no less than sixty odd names are enrolled upon it! Each of these worthies has been called upon to account satisfactorily for his absence from the viceroy's durbar, after being summoned, and some thirty-five or forty of them after having obtained admission tickets from the secretary."

The *Bombay Times* is informed, "upon good authority, that the share to be taken by this presidency in the expedition to China will consist in furnishing two Queen's regiments to its strength in the coming spring. A powerful force of artillery is to leave England early in the year for Egypt; the transport of which from Suez will be entrusted, we are told, to the Indian navy. We believe that this artillery force will consist of close upon 1,000 men." The receipt of the despatches from the home government regarding the enlistment of the discharged soldiers for service in China was followed by a general order, in which the Governor-General stated that he had "received authority from her Majesty's Government to grant the boon of two years' service to those men of the local army who had not taken their discharge under the general order No. 833 of the 20th of June last," and that his Excellency has also received authority to permit "such men as have taken their discharge, and are not compromised by part taken in any act of insubordination connected with the question of discharge, to enlist for service in China in any of her Majesty's regiments of the line, or her Majesty's artillery or marines, which may be now in China, or proceeding thither: soldiers so enlisting will receive a bounty of fifty rupees, upon the condition that they enlist for ten years' service."

The *Bombay Times* says—"A very important change is about to take place in the constitution of the executive council of the Viceroy, which is to be modelled somewhat after the fashion of her Majesty's cabinet. The members of council will become secretaries of state, and, as such, responsible for the conduct of all matters in their several departments. The present secretaries will become under-secretaries, we presume; and should this important change really transpire, we augur the happiest results therefrom. The sinecures of the council board will no longer remain a standing offence to grievance-mongers;



and, with distinct responsibilities devolving upon each member of the government, we shall have the best guarantee of efficient departmental conduct. We are told that the new Indian cabinet will stand as follows:—

President and Secretary for Political Affairs—Lord Canning.

Home Secretary—Sir Bartle Frere.

Secretary at War—Sir James Outram.

Minister of Finance—Right Hon. James Wilson.

The power of opinion will give India a good government yet. We are also assured that the admission of non-official members to the Legislative Council has been decided upon."

In Central India, it is feared that it will be necessary to carry on the war in the jungle.

Of the state of the rebel army in Nepal the rumours are perfectly contradictory—it is now said that the Nana intends to maintain his position—then that he intends to retreat. One report is that he is dead, another that there was a consultation in the camp, and that the several leaders agreed to unite their forces and place them under his orders. Side by side with these reports are details of the dispersion of the Nana's followers in all directions, and the miserable plight to which they are reduced for want of food and clothing. "One thing is certain," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "that our troops have taken the field against the rebels; the 54th Queen's have proceeded to the Goruckpoor frontier, and one or two engagements have already taken place, in which as usual the rebels retired, betaking themselves to jungles and out-of-the-way places. It is now stated that Jung Bahadur is going to assist us in expelling the rebels from his territories. About eight or ten thousand Goorkha troops, with forty guns, have already marched down the hills, and Jung will join the army at Bootwal."

Lord Canning, in a letter to Sir John Inglis, heartily approves of the plan of a memorial church at Cawnpore, and expresses his pleasure that the proposal to build a church for the use of native Christians exclusively has given place to that which the committee advocate. He further says, the committee are right in assuming that the Government had undertaken to raise a monument over the well into which the bodies of the women and children murdered on the 15th July, 1857, were thrown. The ground round the well will be made a garden, and carefully tended. "Aid in money from the Government will be forthcoming, if needed, for the building of the church proposed by the committee, but before saying to what extent it will be supplied, I shall be glad to have some indication of how far the scheme is acceptable to the public, and to those in India and in England to whose feelings it is especially designed to give expression. It appears to be more fitting, and I believe that to many it will be more satisfactory, that the scheme should retain the character of being, mainly, a private rather than a Governmental one; but if the amount of subscription shall show that the plan is generally approved, it shall not fall through for want of a subsidy from the Government."

#### CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails have arrived at Trieste, and bring the following news:—

SHANGHAI, NOV. 5.—It is stated that the Chinese Government has applied for an American mediation in the late differences.

SINGAPORE, NOV. 21.—Admiral Reynault Genouilly has arrived here from Turon.

The American vessel *Flora Temple*, having on board 800 coolies for Havannah, has been wrecked in the Chinese Sea.

The submarine cable, destined to be laid between Singapore and Java, has arrived here.

#### FIELD-LANE NIGHT REFUGES.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the friends of the Field-lane Ragged School, and Night Refuges for the Homeless was held in the large school-room of the institution, to inaugurate the opening of the new Female Refuge, Girls' Reformatory, Boys' Lodging Home, Infant Schools, &c., in West-street, Victoria-street. The attendance was numerous. The Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair, and among the friends of the institution who attended were Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. Hanbury, M.P., Mr. S. Cave, M.P., Mr. Thomas Chambers, the Common Serjeant, Mr. Payne, Rev. Mr. Blunt, Rector of St. Andrews, Holborn, Rev. Mr. Thoresby, of Spafelds Chapel, and Dr. Cumming. Mr. Tawell, the secretary, read a report, in which were set forth the origin and progress of the institution. The first establishment of the Refuge was traced to the impression produced by a visit paid in 1847 by Lord Shaftesbury to some dry arches opposite the Field-lane Ragged Schools, in which the houseless poor of both sexes were accustomed to find shelter at night. Since the opening of the Refuge 27,846 men and boys had availed themselves of its shelter, 215,922 lodgings had been given, and 589,523 loaves of bread distributed; 304 respectable youths had been restored to their friends, and situations had been procured for 2,422 men and boys. The average cost of each inmate had been less than 3s. At first the Refuge was confined entirely to men and boys, but in 1858 another Refuge was opened in Hatton-yard for women and girls. In two years and a-half 1,952 homeless women and girls had been admitted, 44,755 loaves of bread distributed, and 24,310 lodgings given. Of the inmates admitted, 498 had been provided for permanently; 156 having been clothed and placed in domestic service, 112 admitted into permanent refuges or reformatories, 55 put into houses of business or work-

shops, 96 put into constant employment, and 16 restored to their friends. An article in the *Times* last year drew from the public subscriptions to the amount of 8,000*l.* Of this 5,500*l.* had been invested in the Funds, and 1,400*l.* spent in the erection of a new Female Refuge. After much difficulty they secured premises in West-street, which had been adapted to the following work at a cost of 1,400*l.*, and which at the close of the present meeting it was proposed to throw open to the public:—A new night refuge for homeless young females, to accommodate 75; girls' home to prepare for service, 20; boys' lodging home, 20; infant school-room, 200; cellars for industrial operations, matrons' rooms, working committee-room, baths, &c. The additional premises would enable them to classify the females, and assist the deserving far more effectually than at present. These additions would nearly double their expenditure, to meet which there would be only 220*l.* interest arising from the money invested. It was therefore necessary that they should appeal to the wealthy for assistance. The Rev. Mr. Thoresby moved the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting returned thanks to Almighty God for the benefits conferred on this institution. Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., seconded the motion, which was supported by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., and carried unanimously. The Rev. Dr. Cumming proposed a vote of thanks to the press for the manner in which it had advocated the cause of the refuge. Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., seconded the motion, and it was also carried unanimously. Mr. J. Payne, Deputy-Assistant Judge, then moved a vote of thanks to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and in doing so took occasion to bring before the meeting the vast amount of good that had been accomplished by the exertions of the noble Earl, and said the whole country and society in general were under deep and lasting obligations to him. (Hear, hear.) Mr. T. Chambers, the Common Serjeant, seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously. The Earl of Shaftesbury, in returning thanks, said he felt the deepest gratitude to the press and the good people who had contributed to the fund of 8,000*l.*, but he had no gratitude for the public at large, for they never had done, and never would do, anything for them. If the remainder of the public would do one-fifth of their duty, as those good people had, there would not only be enough for Field-lane, but for ten thousand such institutions. The meeting having been addressed by the Rev. Mr. Blunt, the rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, the proceedings terminated by prayer.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, December 28, 1859.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ROME, Monday, Dec. 26.

It is positively stated that the Duke of Grammont had been officially informed by the Cardinal Antonelli that, in consequence of the publication of the pamphlet "*Le Pape et le Congrès*," the departure of the first plenipotentiary of the States of the Church for Paris, to be present at the Congress, had been suppressed.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The Papal Nuncio has intimated to Count Walewski the impossibility for the Pope to be represented at the Congress if an official denial were not given to the rumoured authorship of the pamphlet, "*Le Pape et le Congrès*."

The *Univers* has received a second warning for an article and an address to the Pope signed by M. Louis Veuillot. The reason for this warning is, that if the question of the Papal States, treated by the *Univers*, may be freely discussed, it could not, however, be allowed to endeavour to organise a political agitation in France under a religious pretext.

The *Journal des Debats* contains an article, signed by John Lemoine, pronouncing itself favourably on the pamphlet "*Le Pape et le Congrès*." M. Lemoine proves by quotations from his former articles that he always had expressed the same opinion on this subject, and demands that Italy should remain mistress of her own destinies. According to his views the Congress of 1860 has to take no resolution, but is only called together to recognise the expressed wishes of the Italians.

Lord and Lady Cowley have received at their country seat at Chantilly the *élite* of the English residents in Paris. His lordship will return to Paris on Thursday.

To-day the Princess Metternich paid her official visit to the Princess Clotilde and to the Princess Mathilde.

"It is stated," says the *Pays*, "that, owing to the increasing importance of the French establishments in Oceania, there is some idea of modifying the organisation of the possessions in that part of the world, so that for the future there shall be two distinct divisions, each having its own governor. The first would comprise Tahiti, the Marquesas, and neighbouring islands; and the second, New Caledonia and its dependencies."

MADRID, Dec. 26.

The Queen has been happily delivered of a Princess.

Lord Howden, the British Minister at Madrid, has publicly expressed his sympathy with the war carried on by Spain against Morocco, and has contributed 40*l.* to the national fund collected in support of that war.

The debate on the Louvain election has at last been brought to a close in the second Belgian Chamber, and has ended in the defeat of the clerical party, inasmuch as these elections have been formally annulled. The members of the Senate who sit for Louvain have also tendered their resignation.

#### THE CHURCH DEFENCE MOVEMENT.

The *Morning Star* of to-day contains a report of a meeting held one day last week at the Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Earl Nelson, to form "*The Church Institution*," which it was considered desirable to establish before the meeting of Parliament. We have seen no notice of the meeting in any other daily paper.

Mr. G. HOWELS DAVIES, the secretary, read a brief report, which contained a record of the proceedings of preliminary meetings, and set forth the names of a vast number of the nobility, clergymen, and laymen, who had given in their adhesion to the principles of the proposed association.

Mr. HENRY HOARE, the banker, in moving the adoption of the Report, said, in reference to the diocese of Canterbury, that not long since there was a meeting presided over by the Venerable Archdeacon Croft, who was not willing very often to come forward in such matters. All topics connected with varieties of religious opinions were avoided, but a unanimous determination was expressed to go forward with this great plan of combined action on the part of clergy and laity, and especially to adhere to the principle of maintaining the Protestant Established Church, as evidenced in the matter of maintaining the Church-rates. He claimed then the entire adhesion of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, and he thought he might also claim that of the Archdeacon of Maidstone, for in every deanery in his archdeaconry the thing had been actually done. He believed that the Archdeaconry of Maidstone had begun the work as far back as 1856, and would have a complete staff of lay committees to every deanery, with unpaid London agents. He might also tell them that Mr. Davies, their secretary, had on the previous Saturday an interview with the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Addington, when his Grace, on hearing the details of what was being done, seemed astonished with the evident magnitude and power which could not fail to attend such a wide-spread organization as that which was now proposed. It was not until Mr. Davies stated to him that the members would exclude themselves from the discussion of doctrines, rites, and ceremonies, but would confine themselves to the outer bulwarks of the Church, and even in those cases prefer to act on the suggestion and the experience of large bodies of the clergy, especially those high in authority, that his Grace expressed his cordial concurrence in the plan.

Mr. T. ERSKINE seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. A. BERNARD HOPE rose to move the following resolution:—

That this meeting rejoices to have heard from Mr. Hoare the cordial approval of the right rev. the bishops of the work of this institution, and considers that the progress made has been eminently satisfactory and encouraging.

These three things—the maintenance of the Church against the assaults of the Liberation Society; the Prayer-book against the assaults of innovators; and the defence of the marriage-law, were defensive objects with which the association might properly deal. They had not much offensive warfare, but they might adopt offensive operations against ignorant vice.

Mr. J. G. HUBBARD, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said that Church-rates could not now be called a burden upon property after the Braintree decision. (Cries of "No, no.") He knew that it was a disputed point. If that were the case, how were they to escape from the difficulty? His own opinion was, that they should allow Dissenters to be emancipated from their liability upon a simple declaration of the fact, they at the same time waiving their right to interfere in the raising or disposal of money for Church purposes, and also their right to Church offices. He did not think it possible to maintain Church-rates as things now were.

After some remarks from Mr. McGREGOR, who thought there was not at present cohesion enough amongst Churchmen on the subject of Church-rates to enable the association to deal definitely with it, the resolution was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. ANTONIUS BRADY, seconded by Mr. TRAILL, an influential executive committee, consisting of noblemen, members of Parliament, and others, was appointed, and the new institution was declared duly organised. Mr. Henry Hoare was elected treasurer.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.—The Special Services will commence at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday next, January 1st, at 7 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London. On Sunday, January 8th, the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, and Golden Lecturer at St. Margaret's, Lothbury.

#### MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The quantity of English wheat received fresh up, to-day, was only moderate; yet, on the whole, there was a fair show of samples. Good and fine qualities were in moderate request, at full quotations. Otherwise, the demand ruled somewhat heavy, at late currencies. In foreign wheat—the show of which was tolerably good—very little was passing. Prices, however, were supported. Floating cargoes of grain commanded very little alteration. We had a fair demand for barley, at full quotations. So few transactions took place in malt that the currencies were almost nominal. The oat trade was firm, and good sound corn was the turn dearer.



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Noncon's" annual reminiscence and good wishes gratefully acknowledged.

We agree with our Market Harborough correspondent, both in the sentiments and tone of his letter, and in his view of the inexpediency of our giving it a place in our columns.

"S. B."—Our space is pre-occupied this week.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1859.

## SUMMARY.

NEVER, perhaps, it has been truly remarked, has a larger proportion of the British people enjoyed the comforts of life than during the festive season that is passing. Rarely have the trade and commerce of the country been in a more healthy state. Manufacturers can scarcely supply the orders they have in hand, and the average rate of wages is probably higher than has been previously known. We have more than once referred to the evidences of a marked diminution in crime, and recent returns show that during the year the e has been a decrease in pauperism to the extent of ten per cent. Only one in twenty-four of the population is in receipt of parish relief—a state of things, probably, without a parallel in any other part of Europe; certainly in that Utopia of Irish Catholics, the Romagna, where, until lately, every sixth man was a beggar. During the brief holiday season we have therefore reason for congratulation and rejoicing. Distress—abject and terrible—is indeed around us, but it is only necessary to read down the columns of the *Times* to believe that among the prosperous classes there is a fountain of liberality equal to any requirements, if only a fit communication between abundance and want can be established. The very drunkenness that is said to have been more than usually visible in the streets of London is a sign of ample means, while it is a warning to the friends of the poorer classes that money is very far from being the thing most required to make them good citizens and equal to the duties of their position.

The anti-spoliation movement of the Catholic and Episcopal clergy—the one in support of the temporal power of the Pope, the other in defence of Church-rates—proceeds, but with a marked difference in the energy with which they are respectively pushed forward. There is no doubt that the Pope's clergy in England and Ireland are to a man unanimous in supporting his claim to perpetual sovereignty over the States of the Church. And whatever difference of opinion there may be privately among the Catholic laity, to the public they appear to be nearly at one with their priests. The courageous protests of the Earl of Fingall, the Hon. H. Petre, Mr. Barry, and others, are but isolated acts of independent Catholic gentlemen. We find the English protest adhered to by the most influential of the Catholic laity, and intelligent ex-officials, like Mr. Ball and Mr. Monsell, taking a prominent part in support of the right divine of the Holy Father to retain his secular subjects in political serfdom. The whole drift of the speeches of Romish bishops, priests, and politicians is, that temporal sovereignty is absolutely necessary to the spiritual sway of the Pope. They are as much fighting for a reality as the supporters of slavery in America.

But the pro-Church-rate agitators have not even that poor pretence for the course on which they are embarked. Their very cry of "No surrender" is a mockery, since it is in the power of every parish in the kingdom, under the law now existing, to refuse a rate. We have never been greatly alarmed by the demonstrations of the Archdeacons and a section of the Episcopal clergy, but we did not expect that they would so soon degenerate into a burlesque. What has become of the grand league that was to save Church-rates before Christmas, under the leadership of Archdeacon Denison? The mountain may still be in labour; indeed our old friend Mr. Hoare avers that the scheme of organisation he "proposes"—we innocently believed it to be in active operation—has quite carried away the Primate of all England with admiration. But why is it not now in action? Where is the Committee of Laymen? What of the Church Defence Associations? Is there still division in the pro-Church-rate camp? These questions are neither impertinent nor uncalled for. It seems that a "Church Institute" was last week formed at Freemasons' Hall, which, though it is not to deal with the doctrines and rites of the Establishment, is but too clearly a Tractarian movement. But even at this select coterie—the very cream of Church defenders—there was no unanimity. The great Mr. Hoare was there; but even he seems to have lost heart. In place of his old watchword, "No compromise," there was the oracular announcement that the zealous banker had a plan for the settlement of Church Rates, which, though pressed by more than one speaker, he declined to divulge. Happy man, to have both a scheme of agitation and a measure in comfortable gestation within three weeks of the meeting of Parliament! If Church-rates are to be saved, it will hardly be by such champions as figured at the Freemasons' Tavern last week. It will need something more effectual than the feeble talk of Earl Nelson, the astute conceptions of Mr. Hoare, the prosing of Mr. Beresford Hope about the Liberation Society, the Liturgy, the Divorce Act, and things in general, and the indignant repudiation of Mr. Hubbard's remark that Church-rates are not a tax on 'land, to arrest the progress of Sir John Trelawny's Abolition Bill in the House of Commons.

We rejoice to learn that the recent Conference relative to special services for the working classes of the metropolis has resulted in an excellent scheme of combined action. The united committee, having ascertained that a number of public buildings, chiefly theatres, are available, have arranged to commence immediate operations. On Sunday afternoon next, at three o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six, religious services will be held at the Garrick Theatre, Leman-street, Whitechapel, and at Sadler's Wells Theatre, Clerkenwell. The plan upon which these interesting services will be conducted is thus described in a circular now before us:—"The committee themselves are quite indifferent as to the particular section of the Church of Christ with which any clergyman or minister they may invite to assist in these services may be connected; their only solicitude being to have Christ faithfully and earnestly preached unto the people. Still, to avoid the appearance of any bias on their part, it is the purpose of the committee to arrange a course of services for the ensuing three months, and to assign an equal number of such services to the clergy of the Established Church, and of the Evangelical Nonconforming bodies. The mode of conducting the services it is proposed to leave open to the judgment of the officiating clergyman or minister." The committee, which, it may be recollected, comprises the names of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., and Mr. Bevan, have found a happy solution to a great difficulty. Their missionary enterprise is now assuming great proportions, and in the success that has attended the Sunday services at the Britannia Theatre, which attract the *real* working men of the district, we may find a happy augury. But, to guard against eventual failure, the committee must set their faces against inviting clergymen or ministers to officiate simply on professional grounds, and apart from the necessary qualifications.

The foreign news of the week is unusually interesting. Though the Paris Congress is formally summoned for the 19th of January, a new complication has arisen. The Pope declines to send a Plenipotentiary unless the official authorship of the Imperial pamphlet is disavowed. We can easily believe that Cardinal Antonelli is confident of success in shutting the stable door when the steed is stolen. The plentiful words of Irish adherents will scarcely avail, now that the armed interference of Austria can no longer be reckoned on. Hungary is just now the best friend of Italian independence.—A variety of interesting news reaches us from across the Atlantic. In a truly Cæsarian

fashion, General Scott has been to British Columbia, and departed after temporarily settling the boundary question and leaving it in a train for early adjustment. But Congress is in no such compromising mood. No Speaker has yet been elected for the House of Representatives, in consequence of the narrow division of parties. Legislation is at a dead lock. Instead of the President's Message, we have a blast from the war-trumpet of Governor Wise, of Virginia. The funeral of John Brown was rather that of the political martyr than of the convicted criminal; and we find ourselves forgetting his mad enterprise in admiration of the lofty heroism of himself and his family, and disgust at the paltry spite of his enemies. The high-flown predictions of Mr. Wendell Phillips may yet turn out to be true.

## IMPERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

M. DE LA GUERRONIERE's pamphlet, *The Pope and the Congress*, translated and transferred to the columns of the *Times*—and the dialogue between a Frenchman and an Englishman, communicated to the same journal by its Paris correspondent—indicate the strong desire of Napoleon III to associate his Government with the European policy of Great Britain, in preference to that of any of the Continental powers. We take it for granted, as we think it quite safe to do, that both the pamphlet and the dialogue are expositions of the views of the Emperor, and that they were meant to be so understood. The first-named brochure is, perhaps, intended rather to elicit and guide public opinion in France, on the question of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, than to draw back towards Napoleon the confidence of this country; but its effect in tranquillising the public mind on this side the Straits will, perhaps, be more decided than that of the "dialogue;" partly because it is somewhat more flattering to British prevision, and partly because it shows a close approach to agreement between the ruling authorities of France and England upon the only question which was likely to test the value of the forthcoming Congress as an agency for effecting a settlement of Central Italy. By showing that these two great Powers will enter into Congress, holding views on the most difficult of the problems to be therein solved not widely divergent from one another, the pamphlet removes one of the most probable grounds of a bad understanding between them, and completely neutralises the most dangerous of the exciting causes which threatened to bring about an eventual collision. Its assuring influence upon public opinion in this country has been great, immediate, and of a permanent character.

The "dialogue" is a more direct protest against the suspicions which the English press and English politicians have recently encouraged against the Emperor. But just because it is direct, and because, in proportion to the cogency of its reasoning, it convicts us of ourselves having raised the ghost which terrifies us, it will probably be received with less reliance than M. De la Gueronniere's pamphlet. But, assuredly, it is entitled to respectful consideration. Some persons there are, we are aware, who discover in this very anxiety of Napoleon III. to demonstrate the baselessness of our fears of him the strongest of all proofs that such fears are as reasonable as they are timely. This is the curse which a long indulgence of a suspicious disposition invariably inflicts upon its subjects. That which would be food to healthy minds becomes poison to theirs. They cannot trust appearances. The disease is within themselves. They are political hypochondriacs. Their fancies seem to them as facts—and facts are delusive in their view as fancies. The more conclusively you prove to them that such and such a thing cannot be without inverting the order of nature, the more tenaciously will they hug their belief that such a thing is and must be. We hope that the number of Englishmen who have suffered themselves to be goaded to this pitch of monomania is not large. As to the great majority, we cannot but imagine that the explanations so carefully addressed to them in this dialogue, and which are represented as embodying the Emperor's sentiments, will, at least, be examined in the light of good-sense, candour, and that courage which results from a consciousness of fair and honourable intentions.

The "dialogue" recounts, in the first instance, the several proofs which the Emperor has given of his desire to live in harmony with this country. We prefer quoting the precise language employed by the writer, to giving in our own words a *resumé* of these precise explanations. "Hardly had he," the Emperor, "ascended to power when he despatched, in spite of the Assembly, the French fleet to make common cause with yours in the East. Subsequently he united himself with you in the Crimean war; and when the insurrection which broke out in



India employed all your army in Asia, did he profit by the absence of your force to pick a quarrel with you? On the contrary, he offered to the English troops a passage through France. He subscribed, as well as the Imperial Guard, for your wounded, while (be it said *en passant*, and without meaning reproach) our wounded in Italy seemed to find you indifferent. Finally, how many measures for the last ten years have been proposed by divers Governments which might have shocked England! He has rejected them all, and made no merit whatever in your eyes of the rejection. How can so many proofs of a cordiality so constant be all at once forgotten? And how does it come to pass that mistrust and error are substituted for the legitimate effect which it should have produced?"

On the recent and alleged disproportionate development of the French navy, much of the information volunteered will be new to many on this side the Channel.

According to a Royal ordinance of the 22nd November, 1846, the total strength of the naval forces on the peace footing was to be 328 ships, of which forty were liners and fifty frigates—sailing vessels. When the war in the Crimea came on, France had very few steamships; it was easy to see that sailing ships had passed their time, and that it was necessary to boldly admit the principle that henceforth every man-of-war must be a steamer. The Emperor consequently named, in 1855, under the presidency of Admiral Hamelin, a commission to fix the basis of the new fleet necessary for France. The commission reported in favour of transforming the sailing ships, and of appropriating to them our ports, giving them especially the yards and docks which they required. The report terminated by demanding that the annual grant for the maintenance of the *matériel* of the fleet should be augmented by an annual sum of 25,000,000*fr.* for thirteen years, the period judged indispensable to complete their transformation. Of that sum 5,000,000*fr.* were applied to the ports. The Council of State, when called upon to give its opinion, reduced to 17,000,000*fr.* for thirteen years the amount of extraordinary credits demanded for the navy. Do not tire, my dear Sir, with these details. Here is one quite recent, and not less precise:—In 1859 our fleet consisted of twenty-seven ships of the line (*vaisseaux*) and fifteen frigates, screws, completed; and of three plated frigates. We have, then, in order to arrive at the force on a peace footing, decided under Louis Philippe, thirteen ships of the line to transform, and thirty-five frigates to build, which, I repeat, will still require ten years at least. As for the plated frigates—the invention of the Emperor—nothing is more natural than to construct them as an experiment, since if they succeed they can be advantageously substituted for ships of the line. But this is not all: the necessity of having only a steam fleet entailed on us expenses from which England may be exempted. When our fleet used sails, and we had an expedition to send, as for instance to Africa, to the Crimea, and to Italy, it was easy to find among the trade sailing transports for men, horses, or stores. But at the present day our merchant navy is not sufficiently developed to enable us to find steam transports when we have need of them. We are therefore forced to build them, in order to have at all times a certain number ready, and this imperative obligation is so present to us, that at the very moment I am speaking to you all our transports are proceeding to China; and, that we may not be entirely without resources, and be unprovided, the Naval Department has been obliged to purchase three large steamships in England.

With regard to the unprecedented accumulations of coal at Toulon and Brest, the dialogue frankly and most rationally explains how that became necessary. And when, having listened to the explanation, the Englishman says: "Very good. Yet for all that you did not the less order from us a very considerable quantity of coal;" the Frenchman rejoins: "That is perfectly true. The important part, however, is to know for what purpose we wanted this great quantity of coal which frightens you. Well then, it is exclusively destined to supply our fleet in China and in other parts of the globe. Thus, since the 1st July we have chartered in France 51 ships, carrying 26,000 tons of coal, to Martinique, to French Guiana, to Senegal, to Goree, to the Island of Reunion, to Mayotte, to Hongkong, to Shanghai, to Saigon, to the Mauritius, to Singapore. We have chartered in England 25 ships, carrying 31,000 tons of coal, to Hongkong, Woosung, Singapore, Chusan, St. Paul de Loanda, and the Cape of Good Hope. Of all these details there is not one of which you may not procure the material proof, and then you must agree with me that the apprehensions of your countrymen are chimerical, and without reasonable foundation."

That the Emperor of the French cherishes in his mind any definite hostile intentions towards England we have never believed, simply because we believe him to be a sagacious man, and a man profoundly intent upon laying as deep as possible the foundations of his dynasty. Nobody knows better than he that war with England would fatally affect the prospects of his infant son, even if it did not result in the overturn of his own throne. One cannot, however, survey so formidable a "peace establishment" as his, even although its dimensions were marked out by Louis Philippe, without feeling slight touches of uneasiness—just as one is nervous at the proximity of a powder magazine, however satisfied he may be that the proprietor, for his own sake, as well as for the sake of others, will adopt every available precaution to guard against explosion.

This latent peril is bad enough without afflicting ourselves with the persuasion that the armaments which continental contingences may make necessary for France, are specially designed against us. An efficient navy, which under good management, we might have at half its present cost—a moderate army, and a permanent establishment of volunteer rifle corps, will be an effective defence to this country against every real danger—but no defensive provision will avail against imaginary ones. The time may be nearer than we suppose, when great military monarchies will cease to be tolerable on the continent, and when freer institutions, and a more natural distribution of nationalities, will justify us in dispensing with a large proportion of the defensive guarantees which are now deemed desirable. Meanwhile, however, we may be well assured that that happier era will not be hastened on by breeding irrational suspicions of, and precipitating a quarrel with, the Imperial ruler of our neighbour across the Straits. We cannot acquit the leading journal of this country of having practised on the fears of Englishmen, and we have no reason to be proud of the ease with which our countrymen have suffered themselves to be gulled. Let us hope that a brighter day is beginning to dawn upon all parties—at home as well as abroad.

#### LORD PALMERSTON AT HOME.

We have so frequently felt it our duty to speak in strong terms of condemnation of Lord Palmerston's speeches and policy as a statesman, that it is a doubly agreeable task to us to note his praiseworthy qualities as a "fine old English gentleman." On Wednesday last, his lordship presided at the anniversary meeting of the Romsey Labourers' Encouragement Association, at which he personally distributed the prizes awarded for long servitude, ploughing, thatching, and other agricultural employments, addressed the assembled labourers in a marvellously suitable speech, and afterwards as successfully discharged the duties of chairman at the dinner of the members of the Association. In both capacities the noble Premier evinced that intelligent and genial interest in, and appreciation of, the affairs of those whom he addressed which entitle him not merely to admiration but to solid respect.

In his speech to the labourers, Lord Palmerston very briefly, good-humouredly, and, as we think, successfully, disposed of the banter which the *Times* and *Punch* have dealt out to the landed gentry on the practice of giving prizes for meritorious behaviour to their clodhopping peasantry. We do not now affect to pronounce any opinion on the propriety of ministering artificial stimulus, in the shape of a prize, to quicken men's desire to excel in what they undertake, but, at any rate, if the practice be condemned, let it be consistently condemned. Surely, there is no more absurdity in giving prizes to ploughmen, thatchers, drill men, team men, or for the cultivation of gardens, keeping cottages neat, or for good service in families where labourers have been employed, than in bestowing the Royal Humane Society's medal, or the Victoria cross, or a blue riband, upon individuals who have been thought to deserve them. These prizes, as the noble lord justly remarked, "are not intended as rewards, but as tokens and memorials of good conduct in men's several vocations." The intrinsic worth of the thing given is immaterial. That which gives value to them, is the consideration and respect of others which they are designed to represent. No man is humbled in his own eyes by the utterance of a cordial "Well done!" over any of his performances, by his neighbours, especially if those neighbours are superior to him in station—and the mere solidifying of that approbation into a memorial that can be thereafter displayed and appealed to, does nothing to degrade the recipient of it in his own eyes, or in the eyes of others. Lord Palmerston hit the nail on the head when he said to the labourers of Romsey—"Well, then, the prizes which have been given to-day are not only a gratifying memorial to every man when he sees his card stuck up over his cottage fireplace, but they are tokens which show publicly to all in his neighbourhood that he enjoys the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens."

But a graceful speech like this to the Romsey labourers (and supremely graceful it was) in which every word went home to the hearts of his hearers, and every succeeding sentence led them insinuatingly up to a higher sense of self-respect and responsibility, does not display the "fine old English gentleman" to so much advantage as the post-prandial addresses which, as chairman, he subsequently delivered, in preface to the toasts of the evening, to the gentry and farmers of the neighbourhood. In these he was equally at home, equally effective—he could hardly have been more so. And it came out, but without the least semblance of parade, that

as an agriculturist and a landlord, the noble Premier is not a man of words only, but of deeds. He who had distributed prizes to the labourers in the morning, urged their employers in the evening, not merely to an intelligent, but to a considerate and humane attention to their calling—reminding them that political economy does not consist in grinding down those who labour on the farm—that it is no real saving to give inadequate wages to those who work for them—that they gain nothing by avoiding to employ labour in the winter months—and that, in fact, there is no more advantageous and profitable investment in the cultivation of the land than labour. When he afterwards responded to the toast "the health of the Chairman," in proposing which Mr. Henderson alluded to the efforts the noble lord had already made to improve the condition of his tenantry and labourers, Lord Palmerston took occasion to point out the importance, even in an economical point of view, of paying careful attention to the lodging of the labouring classes. "How can the land be well cultivated," he asks, "if the labourers are not well housed? if they are obliged to trudge three or four miles in order to get at their work, and the same distance home again? It is manifest that they must not only be exhausted physically, but that their time must be wasted in walking to and from their work, and that the farmer does not get from them his money's worth for the wages he pays." Then, after some sound practical advice as to the manner in which employers may best provide for the comfortable lodging of their labourers, he adds, in homely but striking language, this inducement to the performance of their duty:—"The effect of improving these dwellings is almost marvellous. In the first place, you know that the comfort of a man's house depends upon the tidiness of his wife, and the mode in which she tries to make him comfortable. But there is a temper of the human mind which is denominated recklessness. When a thing seems impossible, it is given up in despair. When a cottage is in such a ramshackle state that it is impossible for the wife to keep it clean, she becomes a slattern, everything goes to ruin, the man is disgusted and flies to the beer-shop. If, on the contrary, the wife feels that she can by a little exertion make the cottage decent and respectable, she does so—and then the man enjoys the comfort and happiness of his home, stays away from the beer-shop, and the sum of money he would spend in liquor goes to the benefit of his wife and children." Lord Palmerston is evidently well versed in the ordinary laws of social economy.

Lastly, the noble lord, in the course of the evening, offered a very handsome tribute of admiration to "the Press." Upon his eulogy of it we shall not dwell; but we cannot but regard the timeliness of it as another illustration of Lord Palmerston's fine tact. Congress is about to assemble, and it is more than probable that in January, 1860, as in 1854, diplomacy may vent some complaints about the license of the press. Sooth to say, the latter has laid itself open to some rebuke. It is, therefore, all the more manly in Lord Palmerston to strike the key-note of admiration before hand, and to give the Powers notice that the head of the British Cabinet is by no means disposed to give a silent assent to Imperial condemnations of the Press. There is a gallantry of behaviour in this going out of the way to utter a good word in favour of a much begrudged institution which cannot fail of winning for him "golden opinions from all sorts of men."

We rejoice to meet the noble Premier in these more homely walks of activity and usefulness. He shines to advantage in such scenes. There is a heartiness in his utterances, and a sincerity in his conduct, which we could wish that diplomatic habits had allowed him to display in equal lustre in his political calling. And we cannot part with him without expressing an earnest wish that those who approach our standard of political principle much more closely than does the noble lord, may come up to his mark as a landlord, an employer of labour, and a "fine old English gentleman."

#### COTTON SUPPLY AND SLAVERY.

FROM the last number of the *Cotton Supply Reporter* we take the following paragraph:—"It is confidently expected that four million or four million and a quarter bales of cotton will be raised next season in the United States. The agitation which has begun in this country with a view to creating new sources of supply has unquestionably stimulated, and will continue for some time to come to stimulate, an increased production of slave-grown cotton in America." This information is, at first sight, calculated to dishearten those friends of the negro race who are exerting themselves to increase the growth of cotton in India, Jamaica, and on the East and West Coasts of Africa. They will learn with



pain that, for a time at least, the rivalry of free labour in the production of tropical produce does but increase the horrors of slavery. More cotton in the Southern States of America means greater activity in slave-trading, a more unsparing use of the lash to extract the utmost from serf labour, and aggravated hardships and cruelties endured by those from whose life-blood are extracted the profits of the planter. This is the inevitable result of the new competition—the first phase of a grand economical experiment.

On the other hand, we have full confidence that this spasmodic effort of the American slaveholders will eventually recoil upon themselves. Forced cultivation will increase the price of land, and the value of the slave, already greatly enhanced of late years. Already the Southern planters are alarmed for the continuance of the monopoly in the supply of cotton they have so long enjoyed, and the rapid rate of production in other parts of the world points to a time, not far distant, when the supply of that staple will be enormously increased. The problem of free *versus* slave labour, is not yet solved. The competition between the two systems is indeed only at its commencement. If India is able now to compete in the cotton market with America, what may we not expect when the great network of railways, now in course of construction, shall have opened up the virgin soil of our vast Eastern Empire to British capitalists, and made available for the growth of cotton the unlimited free labour that awaits employment? In a short time, also, we hope to hear that the extensive waste lands of Jamaica are reclaimed by English enterprise for the growth of cotton by free agency.

We have long held the conviction that the slavery system of the Southern States will eventually be abolished on economical, rather than political or moral, grounds. The time will come when it will not pay. Is that period very far distant? Already many of the border states, such as Missouri, are giving up slave labour as unprofitable. Even in Virginia, the scene of the late deplorable outbreak, the same process is proceeding; which accounts to some extent for the malignant outcry of the local slaveholders against abolitionism. Mr. Stirling, in his able book on America, has shown how surely free labour is superseding slave labour in districts where the two are brought into the closest contact. In the new race of competition for the supply of cotton to the world, India and Jamaica take the field with the odds in their favour. In both these countries the soil is not only favourable, but remarkably cheap. The American planters are, to a great extent, embarrassed with debts and incumbrances, with the serious expense and responsibilities of their human chattels, and with cotton fields impaired by continuous cultivation. It is notorious, moreover, that the greater number of the Southern plantations are the property of Northern citizens—so signally have their original holders failed to make them pay. The resident planters have thus a diminished interest in improving the property which they possess only in name. Slavery, in short, is gradually lowering, if not destroying, the old Southern aristocracy; and it is difficult to see how a system of cultivation which has not paid the local landowners, can be made profitable to non-resident proprietors.

The question of a penny or three-halfpence a pound may involve the more serious question whether slave-grown cotton can be cultivated at a profit. Who can say that India, Jamaica, and Africa itself, may not in a few years beat down prices to that extent? In each of these countries Englishmen can invest unlimited capital, and English ingenuity will apply machinery in the most economical forms, and obtain from free labourers results which cannot be got out of slaves. Given adequate means of transit such as railways and good roads afford, and it becomes simply a question of capital and enterprise—elements in which the Southern States are necessarily deficient.

The success of cotton cultivation in Africa alone forbids us to despair of the ultimate extinction of slavery and the slave-trade. Its production in the Bight of Benin, where it is indigenous, is now fairly established. In this region—the Yoruba country—water-carriage is abundant, and the population dense, being not less than three millions. Already African cotton reaches Liverpool, through the Abbeokuta Institution, at the rate of 150,000 lbs. annually, and has been found to be of the most serviceable kind in the Manchester market—equal to middling Orleans cotton. This new industrial enterprise, originated by the philanthropic Mr. Clegg and the Church Missionary Society, is already giving a new aspect to the country. "Native chiefs and farmers," writes the Secretary of that institution, "have purchased a large number of cleaning machines, at 5*l.* each and upwards. These clean their own cotton, and only send it to the institution to be pressed,

packed, and shipped for England. A few have purchased screw presses, costing from 60*l.* to 80*l.*, and thus prepare their own bales for the Manchester market. Numerous chiefs in the interior are inviting the traders to establish cotton factories or industrial institutions in their towns. Several European merchants have visited the country, and are endeavouring to establish factories at Abbeokuta, and a society has been formed at New York to facilitate the emigration of coloured men and free negroes from America to Yoruba, allured by the rising commercial reputation of the country." The cultivation of cotton in this region has already put a stop to the foreign slave-trade. The chiefs in the neighbourhood of Abbeokuta, who a few years ago sold their slaves and their kidnapped victims at 14*l.* each to Portuguese slave marts on the coast, to be shipped as opportunity offered across the Atlantic, have lately bought back again those who remained unshipped at 12*l.* each, having found the need of labourers for the cultivation of their cotton farms and the preparation of their palm oil. Thus we find that the slave-trade as well as slavery itself is gradually dying out. When neither are found to pay commercially—and that time is fast approaching—these blots upon civilisation and humanity will disappear.

#### THE "MESSIAH" AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

In St. Martin's Hall, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. John Hullah gave a performance of the appropriate Christmas oratorio, the "Messiah." The musical world owes a great debt of gratitude to this eminent musician. His labours in vocal training are very productive. Effective, precise chorus singers, and now and then useful solo performers, are brought forward by him. But Mr. Hullah, like all mortal conductors, finds the scarcity of alto voices. This lamentable deficiency was the only drawback to the highly successful performance of last week. The chorus was perfect, and the band was faultless. Miss Banks sang with fine execution and feeling the first half of the soprano songs, while Miss Martin (who is commencing her public career) gave the songs allotted to her with much expression and good taste. Though Miss Dolby was not in best voice, she delivered her part in a graceful and beautiful style. Mr. Sims Reeves was, as usual, very successful, and once more showed his resolution before a British audience, when encored in the air "Thou shalt break them," which was beautifully and tastefully rendered, in a style peculiar to himself. Those of the bass songs which were selected gave Mr. Thomas an opportunity of employing his fine clear voice, and showing remarkable firmness of execution. He was enthusiastically applauded, and, to satisfy the audience, repeated the first part of "Why do the nations" once more than the composer intended. The house was crowded, and the arrangements perfect.

#### LORD PALMERSTON AT ROMSEY.

The Romsey Labourers' Encouragement Association held its anniversary on Wednesday, when prizes were awarded for long servitude, ploughing, thatching, and almost every description of agricultural employment. Lord Palmerston, the President of the Association, was present, and personally distributed the prizes.

Lord PALMERSTON (after the distribution) spoke at some length to the labourers whom he addressed as "my friends." He first pointed out that the prizes were to be regarded and valued not as rewards, but as tokens and memorials of the estimation in which their conduct was held. He then adverted to the social importance of the labouring classes.

Now, my friends (he continued), it has pleased Providence to instil into the minds of men a desire to contribute to their temporal and future wellbeing, and there are few feelings that are more useful than the love of approbation and the fear of censure. But that approbation which men most value on the part of others is the approbation of those who know them, an approbation manifested in these prizes. The fear of censure is also a deterring action, and I am sure that those who are properly inspired with a due love of approbation will never require to be guided in their conduct by the fear of censure from their neighbours; but, although there is a great value attached to the approbation of others, yet, believe me, there is no approbation which a man who has a proper estimate of things will more highly value than his own approbation. Men may unduly blame others, not knowing exactly the truth of the conduct which they blame, and not being fully aware of the circumstances, but a man's own conscience never misleads him. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He knows full well whether he deserves praise or censure; and if he is conscious that he is deserving of commendation and praise he may bear with calmness the accents of praise from others, and with composure the censure which he feels not to have deserved. (Hear.) I would particularly impress upon you the great importance of attending to the manner in which you rear your children. (Cheers.) Bend the twig as you like, and so the tree will grow. Probably those who are employed out of doors all day long have fewer opportunities than others of attending to the instruction of their children, but

you, all of you, have moments which you can devote to that purpose, and you should not omit any opportunity which family intercourse affords you to impress strongly upon your children the distinction between right and wrong. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) You may be sure that if you attend to the moral and religious instruction of the family that surrounds you, you will find them grow up to be an honour to yourselves, and a comfort to you to the latest day of your life. (Cheers.)

In conclusion he expressed his conviction that the labourers who had shown the conduct which had gained these prizes needed no advice from others, except from their religious pastor and preceptor. The noble lord concluded,—"I congratulate you upon the prizes you have obtained, and I have no doubt that next year many who have not been successful competitors to-day will put themselves upon the list of prizemen. (Loud cheers.)

Three cheers were then given by the assembled labourers, and the noble lord briefly acknowledged the compliment.

At a later period of the day the members of the Association dined together at the White Horse Inn. Lord Palmerston presided.

Lord Palmerston spoke on various topics suggested by the successive toasts. In giving that of the "Army and Navy," he expressed his conviction that there never was a time in which these services were more efficient than they are now.

I am sure that the country is deeply convinced that the best method of preserving peace is to show that you are capable of defending yourselves in the event of being attacked. (Cheers.) I trust that there is no likelihood, in the present state of affairs, that our army and navy will have to perform with the same distinction those duties which their predecessors have already performed. The spirit which the country has recently shown by the immense extent of volunteer organisation has produced a great effect not only in this country, but all over the world. (Loud cheers.) It has tended to inspire that respect which all nations feel for a country which, without any aggressive intentions, shows that it is determined to hold its own, and to defend itself against all comers. (Cheers.)

On the toast of "Prosperity to the Association," the noble lord expatiated on the improvements in agriculture. It used to be a practice—it is now raised to the condition of a science. He also spoke upon the subject of the dwellings of the poor:—

Now, it is quite true that Mr. Dutton and myself have built some very good double cottages for the labourers on our own respective properties, but I have heard it said by many that it is all very well for us to do that, but that these buildings are altogether too expensive, that they do not pay, and that other people could not afford to erect them. Now, in the first place, I hold that observation to be founded on a fundamental error. When I build a cottage for a labourer on a farm I do not expect it to pay in money. When I build a good farm-house for a tenant I do not expect rent for that house separate from the farm. Well, the cottage for the labourer ought to be looked upon as a part of the appurtenances of a farm just as much as the buildings for cattle, or any of those other erections, essential to the cultivation of the land. How can the land be well cultivated if the labourers are not well housed? if they are obliged to trudge three or four miles in order to get at their work, and the same distance home again? It is manifest that they must be not only exhausted physically, but that their time must be wasted in walking to and from their work, and that the farmer does not get from them his money's worth for the wages he pays. (Hear, hear.) If you get a shilling a-week from the labourer it is more to impress upon his mind that he is earning the accommodation you give him rather than from any idea that it is to repay the expense of the erection. Then as to the expense of these cottages. Now, the cottages which Mr. Dutton and myself have built contain really no more accommodation than a decent family ought to have. They have simply one room to live in, a back kitchen, and, what is of the utmost importance, three sleeping-places. No cottage ought to be without three sleeping-places—one for the man and his wife, another for the girls, and another for the boys. It is not necessary to pull down old cottages to build new ones. A great deal can be done at a moderate expense, in improving old ones. All you require is to put a little porch in front of the door, which costs little; to give them a boarded floor instead of bricks; to make the walls air-tight and the roof water-tight; to give three sleeping-rooms, and to put up a sort of shealing at the back, with a little place below for a wood-house. The effect of improving those dwellings is almost marvellous. In the first place, you know that the comfort of a man's house depends upon the tidiness of his wife and the mode in which she tries to make him comfortable; but there is a temper of the human mind which is denominated recklessness. When a thing seems impossible it is given up in despair. When a cottage is in such a ramshackle state that it is impossible for the wife to keep it clean she becomes a slattern, everything goes to ruin, the man is disgraced, and flies to the beer-shop. (Hear, hear.) If, on the contrary, the wife feels that she can by a little exertion make the cottage decent and respectable she does so; and then the man enjoys the comfort and happiness of his home, stays away from the beer-shop, and the sum of money he would spend in liquor goes to the benefit of his wife and children. ("Hear," and cheers.) I had an example of that in a double cottage of my own. It was in a dreadful state; the walls were not air-tight, it had a brick floor, a bad roof, and everything uncomfortable. The people who occupied it were slovens and slatterns, and quarrelsome ill-neighbours. At a small expense it was made tidy; boarded floors were put down; a little porch erected, with a wood house and other conveniences; and from that moment these people altered entirely their character, altered entirely their conduct, became well-conditioned people and good neighbours, which they had never been before. ("Hear," and cheers.) Depend upon it that a very great deal can be done, at a moderate expense, towards making old cottages decent and habitable. (Loud cheers.)

The last toast was "The Press," which the noble lord declared to be one of the wonders of modern civilisation. Now-a-days, so marvellous is the



ability and so wonderful the rapidity with which reporters take down what men say that, if speakers are not very careful, the reporters take down what they had much better not have said. (Laughter.) How it is possible for the human hand to follow with such rapidity and such exactness I am at a loss to conceive. I once began to learn shorthand, but I confess that I found out two difficulties, which turned out to be quite insurmountable. The one was to write it (laughter), and the next and greatest to read it when it was written. (Loud laughter.)

#### DEPUTATION FROM THE PEACE SOCIETY TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

A deputation from the Peace Society waited by appointment upon Lord John Russell at one o'clock on Thursday at the Foreign-office, to present a memorial on our present relations with China. It consisted of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Wm. Janson, Wm. Allen, Thos. Binns, Richard Barrett, Joseph Cooper, W. E. Corner, Robert Charleton, William Holmes, John Jones, Edmund Fry; Revs. George Rose, Jabez Burns, D.D., Jas. H. Wilson, W. H. Black, &c.

The deputation was introduced by Dr. Hodgkin. Mr. Richard read the memorial, which was as follows:—

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Memorial of the committee of the Peace Society sheweth,—That your memorialists have learnt with the deepest regret that the peace so recently concluded between this country and China has been already most unhappily broken, and that extensive preparations are being made for renewed hostilities against that vast empire.

It appears to your memorialists that the mission despatched from England to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin was conducted in a spirit singularly at variance with its professed character and object as an embassy of peace. Her Majesty's plenipotentiary, from the first moment of his arrival in China, seems to have assumed towards the Chinese authorities a tone of suspicion and menace which could hardly fail to beget mischief, refusing a conference with the Imperial Commissioners who had negotiated the treaty, although they had remained at Shanghai for that purpose, by the express request of Lord Elgin, and insisting upon violently forcing his way to Peking, accompanied by a large naval squadron, and by a particular route, even after he had been apprised that a high officer of State had been sent by the Emperor to receive and conduct him to the capital.

It is clear from the statements of our own officers that the hostilities which led to the disastrous repulse on the Peiho were commenced by the British Admiral, acting under the instructions of her Majesty's representative, nor can it be deemed unreasonable that the Chinese authorities should resist the passage of so formidable a force into their inner waters, to convey a professed ambassador of peace; a force, which they could hardly have regarded in any other light than as a menace and an affront, adapted, if not intended, to lower the dignity of their sovereign in the estimation of his own subjects.

Your memorialists are convinced that your lordship will lend no sanction or support to the immoral doctrine promulgated in certain quarters, that whether we were right or wrong as regards the quarrel at the Peiho, it is necessary that we should inflict summary vengeance on the Chinese, in order to maintain the prestige of our arms in the East. This doctrine cannot be more forcibly denounced than in the language of indignant rebuke which your lordship employed in addressing the House of Commons two years ago—"If the prestige of England," were your lordship's words, "is to be separated from the character, from the reputation, from the honour of this country, then I, for one, have no wish to maintain it. To those who argue, as I have heard some argue, 'It is true we have a bad case—it is true we were in the wrong—it is true we have committed injustice—but we must persevere in that wrong, we must continue to act unjustly, or the Chinese will think we are afraid,' I say, as has been said before, be just and fear not."

Your memorialists cannot conceal their apprehensions that large military successes in China may lead to consequences which it is impossible too strongly to dread and deprecate. The authority of the Chinese Government has been already grievously shaken by internal convulsion; and should a fresh assault from without lead, as may be justly feared, to its being still further impaired, we may find ourselves under the same alleged "necessity" of making territorial conquests in that country, which has been so often pleaded in excuse of our aggressions in India, until we have become entangled in a web of complications and responsibilities, as regards the Chinese empire, where it would be equally difficult to advance or recede without danger and dishonour.

Your memorialists would beg leave respectfully to direct your lordship's attention to another aspect of this question, which appears to them one of the utmost importance to the people of this country. It is usually considered, even by those who most strenuously maintain the lawfulness of war, that the right to declare or commence war is the most solemn of all the powers claimed by any State, a power to which recourse ought to be had only in the last resort, and that by the deliberate will, and under the distinct responsibility, of the highest authority in the State. But it appears, by recent practice, as though individual officials in various parts of the British empire claimed the right to exercise this awful power at their own discretion, and to commit the strength, the resources, and the reputation of England, to conflicts of indefinite extent and duration, without either the authority of the sovereign or the consent of Parliament.

Your memorialists cannot but deeply deplore that the power of this country, which might and ought to be employed in blessing mankind, by diffusing among nations less favoured than our own the beneficent influences of Christianity and civilisation, should be so frequently exerted for the widely different purpose of carrying fire and sword among remote and comparatively defenceless

peoples, thus prolonging the reign of barbarism and brute force, and erecting formidable barriers in the way of those who are seeking to convey to the heathen the benignant blessings of the Gospel, by exhibiting the Christian religion to them as too often in alliance with violence, cruelty, and blood.

Your memorialists earnestly pray your lordship and the other members of her Majesty's Government, to send instructions to our officials in China to avoid further hostilities with that country, and to adjust our relations with the Chinese Government on those principles of dignified conciliation and forbearance which will be far more worthy the character of a great Christian nation, and more likely to extend our true influence in the East, than any mere triumphs of brute force, however startling or decisive.

And your memorialists, &c.  
(Signed)

GEORGE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Vice-President.  
HENRY RICHARD, Secretary.

His lordship received the deputation with great courtesy, but said he could not admit that the memorial gave a correct statement of all the facts of the case.

#### MILL-HILL SCHOOL.

The usual meeting for the distribution of the Christmas prizes was held at the school on Tuesday, the 21st inst., Henry Spicer, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. PHILLIP SMITH, head master, presented a gratifying report of the state of the school for the past half-year, and read the following

#### REPORTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

##### I.—IN SCRIPTURAL INSTRUCTION.

We have great satisfaction in reporting that, having this day conducted the Biblical Examination of the pupils in Mill-hill Grammar-school, we find they are, for the most part, well acquainted with the various important subjects which have occupied their attention, and have exhibited proofs of more than average ability and considerable application, reflecting much credit on their instructors and on their own diligence.

We found the Sixth Class able to read the Old Testament in the version of the Septuagint, and another class able to read the New Testament in Greek with much readiness and accuracy. All the classes appear to us to be well informed in relation to the histories, doctrines, and obligations of revealed truth. Our examination has extended over several hours, and embraced a great variety of topics. The result has been highly gratifying to us, and will tend to deepen the interest with which we have long regarded this valuable educational institution.

(Signed) GEORGE SMITH.  
JOHN KENNEDY.

Mill-hill, Hendon, Dec. 19, 1859.

##### II.—IN CLASSICS.

We have this day conducted the examination in the classical department of Mill-hill School, and have much pleasure in presenting the following report:—

In the higher classes some of the boys did exceedingly well, and the work on the whole was creditably performed, and gave evidence of the care which had been bestowed on their instruction. In the junior forms the boys were questioned in the parsing and syntax of the languages, and showed that the work was thoroughly done in their classes. We have been much satisfied with the result of the examination generally, and can bear conscientious testimony to the skill and care on the part of the Head Master and his assistants, and to the diligence and progress of many of the boys.

(Signed) JAS. SPENCE, D.D.,  
Minister of the Poultry Chapel, London.  
ROBERT REDPATH, A.M.,  
Minister of Wells-street Chapel.

##### III.—IN MATHEMATICS.

The Mathematical Examination of the pupils of Mill-hill School was held on Thursday, Dec. 15th, 1859, and occupied a period of five hours. It comprised questions in Euclid's Elements, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, in the Elements of Algebra, and Arithmetic, the answers to which, with the exception of the Arithmetic, were given in writing. A numerical estimate of the exact amount of work done by each boy forms a part of this report. On the whole, the results are very satisfactory. The Arithmetic of a large number of the boys is deserving of especial commendation, giving clear evidence of a large amount of successful diligence on the part of both teachers and taught. Should some of these boys remain in the school for any length of time, it may be confidently expected that, under similar circumstances, they will, by their mathematical progress, do credit alike to themselves and the institution.

(Signed) W. B. TODD, M.A.  
Cheshunt, Herts, Dec. 17th, 1859.

##### IV.—IN FRENCH.

The report by Professor Merlet enters into a variety of minute details, its general purport being to bear testimony to the care bestowed on this department of instruction.

The Head Master proceeded to distribute the following—

#### PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.

I.—SCRIPTURAL INSTRUCTION. Sixth Class.—Prize, C. W. Philpot, of Stamford. Second certificate, G. C. Whiteley, of Richmond. Third ditto, C. D. Maynard, of Tottenham. Fourth ditto, H. Seymour, of Odiham, Hants. Fifth ditto, Robert Spicer, of Highbury. Fifth Class.—Prize, Cl. Morris, of Holloway. Second certificate, A. Foster, of Hackney. Third ditto, Alfred Warren, of London. Fourth ditto, C. Spicer, of Highbury. Fourth Class.—Prize, G. J. Godwin, of London. Second certificate, J. J. Macintosh, of Barnet. Third ditto, W. K. Welch. Fourth ditto, B. H. Smith, of Mill-hill. Third Class.—First certificate, Alfred Smith, of Stamford. Prize, Aug. Spicer, of Highbury. Second certificate, J. A. Arundel, of Lambeth. Second Class.—Prize, E. J. Sewell, of Bangalore, East India. First

Class.—Prize, Joshua Taylor, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. First Certificate, W. C. Trotter, of Newnham, Gloucester.

II.—CLASSICS. Sixth Class.—Prize, A. M. Carter, of Upper Homerton; ditto (for examination), C. W. Philpot. Second certificate, F. Meade, of Langport. Fourth ditto, W. D. Persé, of Galway, Ireland. Fifth ditto, W. B. Thorne, of Leamington. Fifth Class.—Prize, Alf. Warren, of London. Second certificate, J. C. Fowler, of Woburn. Third ditto, Alex. Richardson, of Brighton. Fourth Class.—Prize, W. Kemp Welch, of Brixton. Second certificate, B. A. Silvester, of Stafford. Third ditto, Alb. Spicer, of Woodford. Third Class.—First certificate, S. Collier, of Hackney. Prize, O. L. Whitaker, of Haslingden, Lancaster. Third Certificate, Alf. Smith. Second Class.—Prize, George Gilroy, of Dundee. First Class.—Certificate, E. A. Leigh, of Manchester.

III.—MATHEMATICS, INCLUDING ARITHMETIC. Division C.—Prize, Alf. Warren. Second Certificate, F. Meade, of Langport. Third ditto, A. M. Carter. Division D.—Prize, E. T. Lewis, of Talywain. Second certificate, G. C. Whiteley, of Richmond. Third ditto, C. J. Morris. Division E. and F.—Prize, G. T. Bond, of Hampstead. Second certificate, C. Warren, of London. Third ditto, H. J. Ward, of London. Fourth ditto, Arthur Spicer, of Highbury. Division G.—Prize, Aug. Spicer, of Highbury. Second certificate, S. Collier, of Hackney; ditto, C. Moreley, of Leeds. Third ditto, E. J. Plummer, of Swindon. Fourth ditto, Alf. Smith. Fifth ditto, Alf. Mudie, of London. Extra ditto, E. Hering, of London. Division H.—First certificate (prize) Walter Trotter (only here a quarter). Second ditto, J. H. Brown, of Tunbridge. Third ditto, J. E. Sewell.

IV.—HISTORY AND ENGLISH.—Sixth Class. Prize, C. D. Maynard. Second certificate, G. C. Whiteley, of Richmond, English; ditto, W. D. Persé, history. Third ditto, W. B. Thorne, English. Fifth Class.—First certificate, Alf. Warren. Prize, Fowler. Third certificate, Jones. Fourth class.—Prize, G. J. Godwin. Second certificate, M. F. Bendall. Third ditto, James Spicer. Third Class.—First certificate, Alf. Smith. Prize, Augustus Spicer, of Highbury, history; ditto, Alf. Mudie, of London, English. Third certificate, S. Collier, of Hackney. Fourth ditto, J. A. Arundel, history. Second and First Classes.—First certificate, E. J. Sewell; ditto, F. S. Morris. Second ditto, Geo. Gilroy, English. Third ditto, Walter Trotter, history.

V.—GEOGRAPHY AND NATURAL SCIENCE.—Sixth and Fifth Classes.—First certificate, A. M. Carter. Prize, W. B. Thorne, of Leamington. Second certificate, C. W. Philpot. Third ditto, Alf. Warren. Fourth ditto, C. D. Maynard, Tottenham, natural science. Fifth ditto, C. T. Smith, of Mill-hill, geography. Fourth Class.—Prize, E. C. Mudie, of London. Second certificate, Charles Warren, of London. Third ditto, M. F. Bendall, of London, natural science. Third ditto, B. H. Smith, of Mill-hill, geography. Ditto ditto, E. T. Lewis, geography. Fourth ditto, H. J. Ward, of London, natural science. Third Class.—First certificate, Alf. Smith. Prize, Alf. Mudie, of London. Second certificate, Augustus Spicer, of Highbury, natural science. Third ditto, S. Collier, of Hackney. Ditto ditto, O. L. Whitaker, of Haslingden, geography. Fourth ditto, C. Moreley, of Leeds, natural science. Second and First Classes. Prize, F. S. Morris, of Holloway, geography. Second certificate, J. E. Sewell. Third ditto, J. H. Brown, geography.

VI.—FRENCH.—Upper Sixth Class.—First certificate, W. B. Thorne. Lower Sixth.—First certificate, F. Meade, of Langport. Prize, W. D. Persé, of Galway. Fifth Class.—Prize, J. Jones, of Ilfracombe. Second certificate, Alf. Warren. Third ditto, William Sarl, of London. Fourth ditto, Ct. Smith, of Mill-hill. Fourth class.—First certificate, M. F. Bendall, of London. Prize, G. E. Pawson, of Mill-hill. Third certificate, Albert Spicer, of Woodford. Fourth ditto, W. Kemp Welch. Third Class.—First certificate, Alfred Smith. Prize, S. Collier, of Hackney. Third certificate, E. Hering, of London. Ditto ditto, J. A. Arundel. Second Class.—Prize, E. D. Elyas, of Lee, Kent. Second certificate, O. L. Whitaker. Third ditto, E. Plummer, of Swindon. First Class. First Certificate, F. S. Morris. Second ditto, J. E. Sewell. Third ditto, Geo. Gilroy.

VII.—GERMAN.—Upper Sixth Class.—First certificate, W. B. Thorne. Lower Sixth Class.—First certificate, F. Meade. Prize, W. D. Persé. Fifth Class.—Prize, W. Sarl, of London. Third certificate, Chas. Spicer, of Highbury. Second ditto, J. Jones. Fourth class.—First certificate, M. F. Bendall. Prize, H. Kemp Welch. Third certificate, G. J. Godwin, Fourth ditto, S. M. Satow. Third Class.—First certificate, Alf. Smith. Prize, S. Collier. Third certificate, E. Hering; ditto, A. Seymour, of Odiham. Second Class.—Prize, E. Plummer, of Swindon. Second certificate, O. L. Whitaker; ditto, E. T. Elyas.

VIII.—WRITING.—Division I.—Prize, W. B. Thorne. Second certificate, W. D. Persé. Third ditto, W. Sarl. Division II.—Prize, G. E. Pawson, of Mill-hill. Second certificate, H. J. Ward, of London. Third ditto, E. C. Mudie, of London. Division III.—Prize, E. Plummer, of Swindon. Second certificate, S. Collier, of Hackney. Third ditto, Alf. Mudie, of London. Fourth ditto, Alf. Smith. Fifth ditto, Robert Gilroy, of Dundee. Sixth ditto, J. R. Gilroy, of Dundee.

IX.—DRAWING.—Major prize, H. Seymour, of Odiham; minor prize, W. B. Thorne; third ditto, C. J. Morris. First certificate, C. D. Maynard, second ditto, Charles Spicer, of Highbury; third ditto, Robert Spicer, of Highbury.

X.—MUSIC.—Major prize, E. C. Mudie, of London; minor ditto, H. Kemp Welch, of Brixton. Third certificate, Alf. Smith; fourth ditto, Arthur Spicer; fifth ditto, W. K. Welch.

XI.—SINGING.—Prize, Arnold Foster, of Hackney. Second certificate, C. W. Philpot; third ditto, W. B. Thorne.

XII.—GOOD CONDUCT PRIZES.—(To Boys who have not had other Prizes.)—First Prize, James Spicer, of Woodford. Second ditto, J. J. Macintosh. Third ditto, E. Hering.

XIII.—GOOD CONDUCT CERTIFICATES.—(To Boys who have had Class Prizes.)—1st, A. M. Carter; 2nd, W. B. Thorne; 3rd, C. D. Maynard; 4th, Alfred Warren; 5th, J. C. Fowler; 6th, J. Jones; 7th, W. K. Welch; 8th, G. E. Pawson; 9th, S. Collier; 10th, Alfred Mudie.

XIV.—UNIVERSITY HONOURS.—The following former pupils MATRICULATED at the University of London in July:—In the First Class—Mr. E. M. Satow, Mr. E.



Raymour, and Mr. Philip B. Smith; and in the Second Class (which is now a subdivision of what was, under the old regulations, the First Class)—Mr. Joshua Cecil Whitaker. The B.A. EXAMINATION at the University of London was passed by Mr. E. B. Pye Smith and Mr. J. B. Vaisey, the latter obtaining Honours in Classics.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed a few words of congratulation to the successful pupils, and exhortation to fresh efforts on the part of those who had not obtained prizes, urging both to keep ever in view the highest objects of their school life.

The meeting was closed by a concert, in which most pleasing evidence was given of the success with which both sacred and secular music are cultivated in the school.

#### THE FUNERAL OF JOHN BROWN.

The *New York Tribune* contains interesting particulars of the burial of John Brown, executed for his share in the Harper's Ferry insurrection. His body was conveyed from the place of execution in Virginia, to North Elba, in Massachusetts. The Brown Farm in North Elba is on the highest arable spot of land in the State.

The question was asked in my hearing, why Mr. Brown should have chosen a spot so difficult of cultivation, and yielding so poor a requital to labour? and the answer was, that he had come there in pursuance of the great purpose of his life. This land formerly belonged to Gerrit Smith, and lies near to those large tracts which Mr. Smith had presented as a free gift to certain coloured people, and it was to aid these coloured people, and through them to benefit their race, that he had originally come to a place so unpromising to the agriculturist.

The funeral took place on the following day. There was a crowded attendance at the funeral service, which commenced with a hymn, which had been a great favourite with Mr. Brown, and with which it was said he had successively sung all his life. To sleep, commencing: "Blow ye the trumpet, blow." After the hymn followed an impressive prayer by the Rev. Joshua Young, of Burlington, Vt.

Mr. J. Miller McKim, of Philadelphia, the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, then delivered an impressive address. He said that John Brown was a brave, magnanimous, truthful, consistent man, which rested not on the testimony of admiring friends, but was freely conceded by his open enemies. Mr. McKim had enjoyed, as they knew, the privilege of accompanying Mrs. Brown in her sacred and solemn mission to Virginia. He had witnessed the respect and the expressions of sympathy with which she was met by the best classes of people from the time she crossed the slave border till the time of her return. In Baltimore, on the railway, at Harper's Ferry—wherever she went—Southern men treated her with respect, and comforted her by stories of her husband and her children, illustrative of their bravery and consistency. A blunt officer, with epaulettes on both shoulders, had said, in the presence of a promiscuous group at the Harper's Ferry Hotel, "I'll tell you what my opinion is of Brown; he's one of that kind of men that God Almighty does not put many of above ground." Mr. McKim said that, in selecting the place for the grave, they had followed the directions given by Mr. Brown to his wife in their last interview. He also said that Mr. Brown had given directions for an inscription on his tombstone, and at this point he read the first and last part of a paper which was brought to Mrs. Brown after the execution, as follows:—

TO BE INSCRIBED ON THE OLD FAMILY MONUMENT AT NORTH ELBA.

Oliver Brown, born —, 1839, was killed at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 17, 1859.

Walter Brown, born —, 1835, was wounded at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 17, and died Nov. 19, 1859.

(My wife can fill up the blank dates as above.)

John Brown, born May 9, 1800, was executed at Charlestown, Va., December 2, 1859.

JOHN BROWN'S LAST WILL.  
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON CO., VA., DEC. 2, 1859.—It is my desire that my wife have all my personal property not previously disposed of by me; and the entire use of all my landed property during her natural life; and that, after her death, the proceeds of such land be equally divided between all my then living children; and that what would be a child's share be given to the children of each of my two sons who fell at Harper's Ferry, and that a child's share be divided among the children of my now living children who may die before their mother (my present beloved wife). No formal will can be of use when my expressed wishes are made known to my dutiful and beloved family.

JOHN BROWN.

My dear Wife,—I have time to inclose the within and the above, which I forgot yesterday, and to bid you another farewell. "Be of good cheer," and God Almighty bless, save, comfort, guide, and keep you to the end.  
Your affectionate husband,

JOHN BROWN.

The addendum, said the speaker, was undoubtedly the last work of the old hero with his pen.

Mr. Wendell Phillips then delivered a funeral oration, from which the following is an extract:—

"How feeble words seem here! How can I hope to utter what your hearts are full of? I fear to disturb the harmony which his life breathes round this home. One and another of you, his neighbours, say, 'I have known him five years,' 'I have known him ten years.' It seems to me as if we had none of us known him. How our admiring, loving wonder has grown, day by day, as he has unfolded trait after trait of earnest, brave, tender, Christian life! We see him walking with radiant, serene face to the scaffold, and think what an iron heart, what devoted faith! We take up his letters, beginning 'My dear wife and children, every one of them'—see him stoop on his way to the scaffold and kiss that negro child—and this iron heart seems all

tenderness. Marvellous old man! We have hardly said it when the loved forms of his sons in the bloom of young devotion, encircle him, and we remember he is not alone, only the majestic centre of a group. Your neighbour farmer went, surrounded by his household, to tell the slaves there were still hearts and right arms ready and nerved for their service. From this roof four, from a neighbouring one two, to make up that band of heroes. How resolute each looked into the face of Virginia, how loyally each stood at his forlorn post, meeting death cheerfully, till that master-voice said, 'It is enough.' And these weeping children and widow seem so lifted up and consecrated by long single-hearted devotion to his great purpose, that we dare to remind them how blessed they are in the privilege of thinking that in the last throes of these brave young hearts, which lie buried on the banks of the Shenandoah, thoughts of them mingled with love to God and hope for the slave. He has abolished slavery in Virginia. You may say this is too much. Our neighbours are the last men we knew. The hours that pass us are the ones we appreciate the least. Men walked Boston streets, when night fell on Bunker's Hill, and pitied Warren, saying, 'Foolish man! Thrown away his life! Why didn't he measure his means better?' We see him standing colossal that day on that blood-stained sod, and severing the tie that bound Boston to Great Britain. That night George III. ceased to rule in New England. History will date Virginia emancipation from Harper's Ferry. True, the slave is still there. So when the tempest broods a pine on your hills, it looks green for months—a year or two. Still, it is timber, not a tree. John Brown has loosened the roots of the slave system; it only breathes—it does not live hereafter.

Another hymn was then sung, during which the coffin was placed on a table before the door, with the face exposed, so that all could see. Mr. Phineas Norton, who acted as the friend of the family on the occasion, invited all who desired to do so to come and take a last look, and then make way for the family. The neighbours went forward as invited, and took their final leave of all that remained of their cherished friend, and then followed the family. This scene over, the next that followed was the short procession from the house to the grave. First came Mrs. Brown, supported by Wendell Phillips; then the widow of Oliver Brown, leaning on the arm of Mr. McKim, who in his other hand held that of the little girl Ellen; next came the widow of Watson Brown, supported by the Rev. Mr. Young; and after that, though whether next in order I cannot now tell, the widow of William Thompson, leaning on the arm of one of the family. Solomon Brown and his sisters followed, with Henry Thompson and Ruth, his wife, John Brown's eldest daughter; and then Roswell Thompson and his wife, the aged parents of the two young men of that name who were killed at Harper's Ferry. Then followed the friends and neighbours. As the body was lowered into the grave, a gush of grief, apparently beyond control, burst from the family, and Mr. Young stood forth to comfort them. Raising his deep and mellow voice, and quoting the words written to Timothy by Paul when he was brought before men the second time, and just before his death, he said:

"I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me; and not to me only, but unto all that love His appearing," which words he followed with the benediction, "May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the blessing of God our Father, and the Communion of the Holy Ghost, be and abide with us all, now and forever.—Amen."

He added nothing more. The words seemed to fall like balm on all who heard them. The sobs were hushed, and soon the family, with the rest, retired from the grave, leaving the remains of the loved one to their last repose.

#### THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION IN SOUTH WALES.

(From the *Star of Gwent*.)

No one conversant with the habits of our puddlers, hammermen, colliers, and other labourers, can be ignorant of the frightful misery, crime, and wretchedness into which excessive drinking has thrown thousands of the working class. We commiserated their unhappy families, and pitied the victims of inebriety. We indulged in a hope of a better future. But we were utterly unprepared for the marvellous moral achievements of a Cheap Jack! It has well been said that we live in a romantic age, and need not ransack our imagination for strange and stirring incidents if we only look around us. Truth is stranger than fiction. A Cheap Jack stands upon his waggon, and harangues the people of Blaenau, Ebbw Vale, and Tredegar, and behold the inveterate drunkard of twenty years' standing dash down the foaming tankard, and forswear the insidious enemy that "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Aladdin with his wonderful lamp or the Wizard of the North could not produce such a startling phenomenon. The public-houses that had been well frequented for years become empty and solitary at the touch of his magic wand. The ragged, dirty drunkards, with their wan, tattered, neglected, and half-starved families, have suddenly formed themselves into happy families, neatly clad and lodged comfortably in a cottage, from whence is heard the happy laugh of childhood. Scores of taverns which commanded high rents, and for which there has been hitherto warm competition, owing to the remunerative trade they did, are now either vacant or to be let for a mere song. Brewer and publican may complain that their "occupation's gone." And all this has been accomplished by a wandering Cheap Jack—a plain, uneducated man, who only boasts of ordinary shrewdness and common-sense. One man has been enabled to accomplish in a few months

what, in the ordinary course of events, it would have required many years of successful labour to achieve. Whether this local awakening, revival, or whatever else it may be designated, is of an evanescent, or of a permanent character, yet remains to be proved by time. It may possibly terminate like too many religious revivals, which prove a mere temporary enthusiasm—a lightning flash, which, for a moment, illumines the dark canopy of heaven but to make darkness the "more visible" when it disappears. Whether the anti-alcoholic revival in the towns of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire has any affinity to the religious awakenings or not we leave moralists and social economists to determine. We are content to record facts that have come under our own observation, and which have alike elicited the astonishment of the grave and the gay, the publican as well as the sinner. The Rev. Canon Jenkins, vicar of Dowlais, referred to the subject in a lecture he delivered last week on the Maine Law Movement. The wondrous change has hitherto produced the most beneficial results among the working classes. Commodious temperance halls are about rearing their heads above the surrounding deserted public-houses; and peace, harmony, and quietude now reign supreme where drunkenness, riot, and debauchery were heretofore rampant. The new Father Matthew has not been forgotten by his thousand converts, who lately presented him with a substantial testimonial as a thank-offering for having been instrumental in bringing about such a new order of things. We anxiously abide the issue; and heartily wish Cheap Jack God-speed in his roving errands of mercy. Our brewers and publicans will agree with us that if the working man is unable to use in moderation, instead of abusing, those gifts which a beneficent Providence has placed within his reach, it would be far better to abstain from them altogether.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and the Royal Family returned from Osborne to Windsor Castle, on Wednesday, for the Christmas holidays; and on Thursday the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, skated on the ice in the Home Park.

On Sunday (Christmas-day) the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, the Duchess of Kent, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, the ladies and gentlemen of the court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service and administered the Holy Sacrament.

On Monday, the Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen visited her Majesty.

Marshal the Duke of Malakoff arrived at the Castle, and paid his respects to her Majesty.

The *Court Journal* says there has been so great an accumulation of business at the Foreign-office, in consequence of the indisposition of Lord John Russell, that it is doubtful if his lordship will be able to join the party at Woburn Abbey.

A complimentary dinner was given to Sir George Grey on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern. His Excellency spoke at some length on the value of the colonies to the mother country.

Lord John Russell, our Foreign Secretary, in reply to a City memorial, asking him to protect British interests in Mexico, says that the civil war in that unhappy country rages with so much intensity that it is difficult to say which is the *de facto* Government. France and England, however, he says, acknowledge the Presidency of the Clerical party established at Mexico, while the United States recognise only that of Juarez at Vera Cruz. "Her Majesty's Government," continues Lord John, "are endeavouring to come to some understanding with other Powers respecting the advice to be offered, and you may be assured that no opportunity will be lost of interfering by counsel with a view to bring about a termination of the present devastating and sanguinary war." This means, we suppose, arbitration rather than intervention.

#### Miscellaneous News.

**PAINFUL ELOPEMENT.**—The wife of Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P. for Lynn, has eloped with one of the family domestics. The lady has a fortune in her own right of 500,000*l.* Proceedings have been commenced with a view to a divorce.

**DEATH OF THE "TALKING FISH."**—The seal, which was said to have the faculty of speech, or, more properly, making a noise, breathed its last on Wednesday evening, notwithstanding every effort to preserve it. It suffered severely from the late cold weather. The owner was recently offered 1,500*l.* for it.

**FURTHER ISSUE OF ENFIELD RIFLES TO VOLUNTEER CORPS.**—Mr. Sidney Herbert has addressed a circular to the lords-lieutenant of counties, announcing that on the 1st of January he would grant to the Volunteer Corps an additional supply of Enfield rifles to the extent of fifty per cent., thereby raising the amount of the entire issue to the full strength of the various corps.

**SEAMEN OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.**—In consequence of a recommendation from the Admiralty transmitted on Thursday last, to the effect that the sailors of the Princess Royal would be sufficiently punished by a month's imprisonment, the Secretary of State has advised her Majesty, in the use of her gracious clemency, to remit the remainder of the sentence of three months' imprisonment, inflicted by



the sentence of the court-martial. The men will, therefore, be discharged from custody on Tuesday next, being, as is usual, the day before the expiration of the time, which, we believe, will be a month on Wednesday next from the period of their confinement.—*Observer*.

**THE SUBMARINE CABLE.**—According to the *China Telegraph* the contract for the Falmouth and Gibraltar sub-marine cable has been taken by Messrs. Glass, Elliot, and Co., of Leadenhall-street. That for Rangoon and Singapore is not yet settled, and it is just possible that the Gibraltar one may be used for that link. Nothing has been decided by Government as to running a steamer from Alexandria to Candia for the purpose of carrying telegrams.

**PROFESSOR LIEBIG AND THE SEWAGE QUESTION.**—Baron Liebig has in a series of letters called public attention to the system of sewerage in large cities. He directs attention to what Babylon and Assyria once were, and to what they are now, and urges upon us to learn in time, from their melancholy fate, which he is of opinion we shall certainly share one day, if we do not provide against it, and which, in the case of those ancient seats of civilisation, he seems altogether to ascribe to the gradual exhaustion of the soil.

**NAVAL PREPARATIONS.**—The most extraordinary activity is visible in Portsmouth Dockyard at present, and a few months will see the navy increased to an extent sufficient to quiet the alarms of the most sensitive on the subject of invasion. A few days since the Duncan (101), line-of-battle ship, was launched; shortly the Prince of Wales (131), and the Royal Frederick (91), will be completed. The keel of the Royal Alfred (91), is just laid down, and the Dryad, a 51-gun frigate, will be immediately commenced. The Rinaldo (17) is rapidly approaching completion; the Glasgow (51) is making rapid progress; the Nelson is nearly converted into a two-decked screw steamer. The weekly wages in Portsmouth yard alone amount to 7,000*l*.

**NON-COMBUSTIBILITY OF CRINOLINE.**—At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, a few days since, in George-street Hall, Dr. Stevenson Macadam exhibited a crinoline dress, one-half of which had been immersed in a solution of sulphate of ammonia, in order to test its non-combustibility. On a light having been applied to the crinoline, the part of it which had not been steeped in the solution was at once enveloped in flame; but the only effect which the light had on the other part was to char it. This was considered a satisfactory experiment; and it was stated that as ammonia was only 2*d*. per pound, it was accessible to the humblest classes. It was stated that the crinoline used in the royal establishment was steeped in a totally different solution; but that its cost prevented its general use, and that the cheaper solution was equally efficacious.—*Edinburgh Witness*.

**CHRISTMAS-DAY IN THE WORKHOUSES.**—The inmates of the various metropolitan workhouses, 40,000 to 50,000 in number, enjoyed on Sunday their usual Christmas fare, the particulars of which are reported in the daily newspapers. Among the gratifying features of the report is the fact that there will be found, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, a vast decrease of pauperism. In most instances additional allowances were made on account of Christmas-day falling on Sunday, and the festivities kept up in most of the workhouses and unions on Monday. It is stated that a Greek merchant named Demetrius Pezzali, residing in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, has presented to a great many of the metropolitan workhouses a case of currants, net 168*lb*. for the use of the poor inmates.

**DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.**—The Birkenhead steam launch having proved a failure, Dr. Livingstone has sent home orders for the construction of another, at an estimated cost of 2,000*l*. This cost Dr. Livingstone proposes to defray out of his own pocket, from the means set aside for his children out of the profits of his travels. "The children must make it up for themselves," was in effect his expression in sending the order for appropriation of the money.—*Liverpool Mercury*. We (*Manchester Guardian*) learn, on authority, which we consider perfectly reliable, that Government has decided upon providing Dr. Livingstone with a new steamer, for the purpose of enabling him to carry out his exploration of the Zambesi. In addition to this pleasing evidence of the interest with which the present Administration views the efforts for opening up Central Africa to the influences of civilisation, Mr. Gladstone, we are informed, has appropriated a sum of 2,500*l*. to the further exploration of the great Nyanza chain of lakes. The command of this latter expedition will be entrusted to Captain Peke.

**INCREASE OF POPULATION.**—The estimated population of England and Wales last midsummer was 19,745,000. In 1851 it was 17,983,000. It has increased, therefore, since the census was taken by 1,762,000. The same rate of increase is still going on. In the quarter ended last September the births were 168,311, the deaths 104,339, and the excess of births above deaths in ninety-two days, therefore, was 63,972. On the average, 695 were added to the population daily. The Registrar-General calculates that the addition in the United Kingdom is 1,042 daily, which would add, he says, at the ordinary rate of mortality, 347 men of twenty years of age daily to the national strength. Making allowance for emigrants, the bulk of whom go to our colonies, and spread our name and power over new worlds, the real addition to the number of our people in the quarter was 51,500. In the year this would give for England and Wales alone 206,000; and year by year the number is increasing. Similar facts prevail in Scot-

land; and in Ireland, if the increase be not so rapid as formerly, it is of an improved population. As far as our information concerning the population of France comes down—and we are in possession of the last census, taken in 1856—the progress there is the reverse. The population increases much slower than in England, and the increase is less year by year. By the last census, in fifty-four departments of France out of eighty-six there was an actual decrease of population, and all the increase was confined to the town population.

**MR. GLADSTONE ON DIRECT TAXATION.**—Mr. John L. Taberner, of Chelsea, has written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, recommending direct in preference to indirect taxation, and suggesting a graduated property-tax, with a grant of the franchise to all persons so taxed. Mr. Gladstone's reply has been made public, and it will be read with much interest:—

Downing-street, 25th November, 1859.

Sir,—I had the honour yesterday to receive your letter dated the 22nd.

You have set forth your views with clearness and ability; but it appears to me that the great and critical changes which you recommend are fitter subjects for discussion among the public at large, and especially the classes more competent to sift questions of such a nature, than for any declaration of an official opinion.

I have no difficulty, indeed, in saying that it is desirable in a high degree, when it can be effected, to connect the possession of the franchise with the payment of taxes, and likewise to establish the right of the individual voter by reference to some external and independent standard; but I am not able to say that I think the State should adopt the modes which you propose for establishing those principles; and, as regards fiscal changes, there is much both in your premises and your conclusions on which I must crave permission, at the least, to suspend my judgment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

**THE MARRIAGE OF GARIBALDI** gains more and more consistency. It is quite a romantic story. When General Urban advanced with overpowering forces, the Cacciatori delle Alpi had to abandon their position on the Lago di Como and fall back towards Varese. The town of Como and all the neighbourhood were in consternation at the prospect of a visit from the Austrians; the *employés* and all those who were, for one reason or another, against the movement which had taken place were raising their heads; the mass, timid and without organisation, was what masses under these circumstances usually are; and yet it was important to inform Garibaldi of the state of things, and to give him likewise details about the position of the Austrians. But there was no one who would expose himself to the risk of undertaking this ticklish embassy. A young lady, not twenty-two, the daughter of a neighbouring proprietor, offered herself, and, partly on horseback, partly on foot, succeeded, by circuitous mountain roads, in reaching Garibaldi's camp. The General had gone out with his chief of the Staff to the outposts, when they met the courageous young lady, who not only delivered her message, but took back another equally successfully. This was the beginning of their acquaintance. After his resignation Garibaldi went to visit the lady's family at their country place, near the Lake of Como; his visit was to have been only short, but, by a strange coincidence, he had shortly after his arrival a fall with his horse in which he hurt his knee, and which obliged him to remain in the house. He is still there, but much better. If the *on dit* prove true, this circumstance in the life of the General will not be less strange than many others in his interesting and checkered career.—*Letter in Times*.

**SCARCITY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.**—The Oxford Farmers' Club has directed its attention to the scarcity of agricultural labour and its causes. Mr. Mein, late steward of the Duke of Marlborough, imputes it to low wages, uncertain employment, and the consequent drain of men into more remunerative pursuits, and into the colonies. The Reverend J. Clutterbuck and Mr. Thomson, of Culham, imputed very evil effects to the Law of Settlement, and asked for free trade in labour. Mr. Thomson maintained that the agricultural labourers of this country had been degraded and steeped in ignorance, and they were now repaying the farmer with a retribution which, however much to be deplored, was not to be wondered at; and if they meant to be whole, they must remove this plague spot, and set to work to raise that fallen race, the labourers of England. The following resolutions were ultimately carried unanimously:—

That, as the price of labour must be regulated by the supply and demand, it is the opinion of this club that the time has arrived when something must be done to cultivate a better feeling between, and more closely unite the employer and the employed, the interests of the two being identical. That to effect this it is necessary, in the first place, to repeal or alter the Law of Settlement.

That the owners and occupiers of the soil should do their best to improve the moral and physical condition of the industrial classes, supplying them as much as possible with remunerating labour during the whole year, and with piecework when practicable; providing them with comfortable dwellings on or near the farms, and in every way encouraging the industrious labourer, so that the employer may have the full benefit of his industry, and the labourer himself be comfortable, contented, and happy.

That machinery should be introduced as much as possible to supply the deficiency of manual labour.

**DREADFUL SHIPWRECK IN THE CHANNEL.**—Since Friday a most painful sensation has pervaded the shipping interest in consequence of the receipt of a telegram from Lloyd's agent at Calais, announcing that several French fishing smacks had brought into Calais harbour a large number of cases of wrecked goods, with the name of "Blevoic Castle" painted upon them. Further particulars tend to confirm the fear that this ship, which left the Downs on the 17th instant for Adelaide, has been lost. She loaded

in the London Dock, and about forty passengers had taken berths in her to proceed to Adelaide. Twenty-two joined her when she left the Downs, and the remainder intended to go on board at Plymouth, where the ship had to put in. She carried a crew of thirty-four hands, including the officers, and had a valuable cargo of merchandises, with some live stock on deck. It was expected that she would reach Plymouth about Tuesday or Wednesday last, but nothing more was heard of her. Towards the close of Tuesday it blew a terrific gale, with heavy snow. It is supposed that the ship must have got some distance down Channel when she encountered the gale, and whether the Captain (McHardy) attempted to run or hold on by beating about, and was driven back by the force of the tempest, is a matter of conjecture. It is quite evident that the ship got back to the eastward of Dungeness, in the more narrow portion of the Channel. It is exceedingly probable that the dense snow which fell during the night entirely shut out the lights from view, and that Captain McHardy was not aware of his situation. It is thought that she was lost either on the Varnoe or the Ridge, two shoals which stand in the centre of the Channel, almost in a line with Folkestone and Cape Grinez.

## Literature.

### SHORT NOTICES.

*The Christian Chaplet: a Wreath of Prose, Poetry, and Art.* (Tract Society.) Another of the pretty illustrated gift-books, of which the Tract Society has published several in former years. There are good things in the volume, especially in the selected verse; but most of the tales are weak, and too sentimental; though *Corley Carthy* and *The Restored Dowry* are interesting. The chromo-lithographs are not artistic; yet several of the landscapes are pleasing.—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*: Edited by Right Hon. J. W. CROKER, LL.D. Parts 7 to 10 (John Murray).—These parts complete, for ten shillings, Mr. Croker's edition of Boswell,—the only edition that can be accepted at the present time as perfectly satisfactory,—and the present issue the only form of Mr. Croker's edition that is perfectly handsome and pleasing, at a price suited to the wants of the people. It is really a boon to the public.—*The Life of Lord Byron: with his Letters and Journals*: by THOMAS MOORE. Parts 1 and 2. (John Murray). Mr. Murray follows up his people's edition of Byron's Works with this re-issue of Tom Moore's *Life of the Poet*; which has taken its own place in the library of standard biographies, and is, in many respects, one of the most interesting, if not one of the most profitable, pieces of literary biography written in modern times. A great world of readers will be thankful for this perfect reproduction of a book not previously generally accessible.—*Routledge's Shakespeare*, Edited by H. STAUNTON. Parts 44 and 45. (Routledge and Co.) We chronicle with pleasure the appearance of a good double-part of this elegant and valuable people's work; containing *Anthony and Cleopatra*, and *Titus Andronicus*. The last-named revolting tragedy is included on the ground of its insertion in the folios of 1623; and it is uncommonly well annotated, as far as is necessary; but Mr. Staunton agrees with other modern editors of Shakespeare, that the play is *not his*.—*The Comprehensive History of England*: Parts 25 and 26. (Blackie and Son). This history now comes down to the year 1784, of the reign of George III. It is very carefully done; and we again have to express approbation of the spirit and of the literary execution of this part of the work. The woodcuts in these numbers are strikingly good, and really illustrative.—*The Protestant Theological and Ecclesiastical Encyclopedia*. Parts 8 and 9. (Clark, Edinburgh.) This translation and adaptation of Herzog progresses slowly, and excellently on the whole. It, at present, reaches only to the article *Geography*; and will surely extend somewhat beyond the limits first announced. But it is, in range, fulness, learning, and orthodox spirit, so greatly in advance of any similar work, that no subscriber ought to regret an extension which may secure perfectness.

### FOR THE YOUNG.

*Round the World: a Tale for Boys.* By W. H. G. KINGSTON. (Nelson and Co.) Mr. Kingston is surely known to all reading boys, as the author of "Old Jack" and "Peter the Whaler"; and here this capital friend and excellent writer comes to them again, full of a "voyage round the world," made by himself, as "Harry," and his shipmate "Jerry";—who really were so fortunate as to see everything worth seeing, and to experience everything that can give a sensation, pleasant or painful, that is worth a man's experiencing. The amusement is constant, the interest often very exciting, and the instruction very considerable and important. A boy who reads the book becomes informed of a great many things that used to be sorrowfully learnt from Goldsmith and Mangnall when we went to school,—and learns them, too, from such vivid and striking representations, that he can hardly forget them. And we believe Mr. K. will be found to have studied truth of representation through all his fictitious incidents.—*Will Weatherhelm; or, The Yarn of an Old Sailor about his Early Life and Adventures.* By W. H. G. KINGSTON. (Griffith and Farrar.) The same indefatigable and praiseworthy writer introduces in this volume another of the group of voyagers and travellers with whom he has made acquaintance in the world of fantasy, and



publishes on his behalf (as he has previously done for Peters, Jacks, and Marks, we know not how many) this delightful narrative of Will Weatherhelm's early days. The Mediterranean, the West Indies, the Eastern Ocean, the British shores, are the scenes of the experience and adventure of this likeable and redoubtable Will; but, we like above all the pages on the Shetland Isles, which have even more novelty in them than the stories and pictures of the places far away, that travellers have delighted to spin long yarns about, for the delectation of the young and old who stay at home. Surely Mr. Kingston might do something more another time, to make familiar to our boys the seas that immediately surround our island home, and the nearer shores that we never come to know because they are neither very foreign nor marvellous. Meanwhile, we commend him to our young friends, as having given them, in "Will Weatherhelm," one of the best of his sailor-boys, and one of the most pleasant and absorbing of his stories.—*The Girl's Own Toy-maker, and Book of Recreation.* By E. LANDELLS and ALICE LANDELLS. With 200 Engravings. (Griffith and Farrar.) Mr. Landella, who has found inexhaustible amusement for boys in toy-making, has called in the aid of his daughter to teach the same sort of thing to girls. Thanks to both of them, for a good notion, cleverly wrought out, and clearly and practically explained to the young people. Not only doll's dresses and furniture, and paper and cardboard toys, are duly set forth; but miscellaneous and ornamental toys, that girls who have become more than children will be pleased to make, and that will be pretty adornments to their home. And besides all the amusing occupation that toy-making affords, in hours that might otherwise be spent in teasing or in fretting, the young folk will learn something of patient effort, of neatness in work, of skilful use of the fingers, and of the joy of success in many ways.—*Blind Man's Holiday*: Short Tales for the Nursery, by the Author of "Mia and Charley," "Sidney Grey," &c. (Griffith and Farrar.) No writer of books for the young has more of our admiration, and even gratitude, than the author of "Sidney Grey." Speaking in this volume to mere children in the nursery, there is yet the same manifestation of fine qualities as in her works of more pretension. The stories are well-invented and well-told,—true to the natures of children,—and running over with the feeling that wins and holds their hearts. Many a long evening or rainy day may be turned from weariness and worry to sunshiny pleasure and quietness, in the nursery into which "Blind Man's Holiday" shall make its way. The pictures are by John Abolton.—*The Story of a Pocket Bible*: by the Author of "Gilbert Gresham." (Religious Tract Society.) We believe this is a reprint from either the *Leisure Hour* or *Sunday at Home*. The form of fiction it adopts cannot possibly please any but uncultivated or juvenile minds. It is not always what we think vigorously healthy in its religious feeling; but it contains some very pleasing things, and some that do much good to readers such as our upper Sunday-school classes contain.—*Popular Nursery Tales and Rhymes.* With One Hundred and Seventy Illustrations; Engraved by Dalziel. (Routledge and Co.) Well,—we have ourselves been immensely amused with the old tales and rhymes of the nursery, as illustrated in this glorious child's-book; and we have no opinion of any senator, judge, or grave divine in the land, who would not enjoy it, laugh heartily over it, and put it down with a sigh, for memory's sake, and a blessing, for its bright momentary renewal of the morning-time of life. Bless the children!—what eyes they will make at Mother Hubbard's wonderful dog, so cleverly drawn in all his adventures and pranks by Mr. Harrison Weir; and at the Babes in the Wood, in all the scenes of the eventful history, as depicted by Mr. Corbould and others! The book is all that it should be, with one exception—namely, the first plate to Tom Thumb, which suggests too much to a child's curiosity, and which we have torn out before handing the book over to our youngest boy. There is *real art* in the illustrations—as the names of the artists we have already referred to, and of Abolton, Wolf, and H. K. Browne, will give assurance to our readers. It is a first-rate nursery book,—better than any we know: and owes not a little to the judicious introduction of a few simple pretty tales of the *Andersen* school.—*Riddles and Jokes*: by EDMUND RUSSELL. (Routledge and Co.) We pity the Christmas party dependent for amusement on Mr. Russell's jokes, which are the most abominably bad that ever we heard. When we were at college, it used to be the practice to put a man out of the room, with violence and indignity, who punned and joked with stupidity such as Mr. Russell admires; and the observance of that practice is the only possible fun that could be got out of the retailer of such jokes. The riddles are about as bad. The charades, the anagrams, and the *acting charades* especially, are considerably better than the other contents of the book; and may help the young people to be merry at their holiday gatherings. The conjuring and the puzzles are only what we are used to in every "boy's book."—*Little Estella, and other Fairy Tales*: for the Young. (Macmillan and Co.) A Fairy Tale is one of the most delicate and difficult of literary achievements: requiring lively fancy, pervasive thought, and a comprehensive apprehension of natural analogies. "Little Estella" and its five companion tales have more of the essential merits of good fairy-story than most modern English attempts of the kind. They are beau-

tiful conceptions, elegantly wrought. Some will think them wanting in brilliancy, and in underlying meaning. But we are content with them as they are,—not as altogether perfect in their kind,—but as having, especially in "Estella," "The Enchanted Pearl," and "The Little Lame Lord," enough of imagination, refined feeling, and intellectual suggestion, to give a quiet deep delight to their young readers, and to furnish pleasing amusement to those who are more than children. The book has an especial fitness to girls,—who have been rather overlooked of late by the writers of books for the young; and is as charming a present as most girls could wish to receive at this gift-season.

*Protestant Dissenters' Almanack, and Political Annual*: 1860. London: C. R. Nelson.

*The Christian Almanack*: 1860. Religious Tract Society.

THE character of both these works is now well-known. The *Protestant Dissenters' Almanack* is improved. Its statistics, and curious information, and notes on social matters, add much to its claims. Its Dissenting Directory seems to be as complete as, within brief limits, it could well be made. The *Political Annual* is its best part, however;—and its contents ought to become familiar to, and to be prized by, every ecclesiastical and political reformer. We wish it such a great circulation that there may in future be no temptation to insert advertisements—especially those of quack medicines—at the head and foot of the pages of the calendar.

The *Christian Almanack* keeps its chosen, and long and well-maintained place: and is again, as in past years, our favourite almanack for general daily use.

*The Scripture Pocket-Book for 1860.*—*The Young People's Pocket-Book for 1860.* London: Religious Tract Society.—These popular annuals are fully up to the mark. No feature of a useful almanack, book of references on public business and affairs, and well-arranged memorandum and engagement book, is wanting to the former: while the latter has, for young people, an excellently prepared "Guide to the Calendar" and an instructive and interesting "Mirror of the Months." Both are completed by well-selected "Gleanings" from Christian authors.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Peden the Prophet. By Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D. Congregational Pulpit. Conducted by Rev. T. G. Horton. Vol. 8.  
Emmanuel. By Rev. Joseph Parker.  
Quiet Hours. New Series. By John Pulsford.  
The Unity of the Faith. By Rev. Alexander Leitch.  
The Platonic Dialogues for English Readers. By Professor Whewell, D.D.  
Recreations of a Country Parson.  
School and College History of England. By J. C. Curtis, B.A.  
Girl's Own Toy-maker. By E. Landells.  
Eccentricity. By Rev. James Kendall.  
The Christian Chaplet. A Wreath—Prose, Poetry, and Art.  
The Book of Ecclesiastes. By Robert Buchanan, D.D.  
The Backwoods Preacher.  
I cannot say No. By Rev. S. Martin.  
Revival. By the Rev. R. Maguire, M.A.  
Run speak to the Young Man. By Rev. J. P. Chown.  
How to spend a Happy New Year. By Rev. W. Lincoln.  
Going Home. By Rev. R. Bagnall.  
The Christian Almanack. 1860.  
Rills from the Fountain. By Dr. Newton.  
Bibliotheca Sacra. Vol. 16.  
Boswell's Life of Johnson. Parts 7—10.  
Moore's Life of Lord Byron. Parts 1 and 2.  
Deborah; or, Christian Principles for Domestic Servants. By Dr. Norman McLeod.  
The Society of Friends. By S. Fothergill.  
By Edgar Sheppard, M.D.  
Narrative of Lydia M——, a Converted Jewess.  
Comprehensive History of England. Parts 25 and 26.  
India: its Natives and Missions. By Rev. G. Trevor, M.A.  
Margaret Penrose: Scenes in the Life of a Sunday-School Teacher.  
Thoughts for the Thoughtless. By Mrs. C. H. Smith.  
The Gospel in the Parable. By Rev. Charles Bullock.  
Christian Government and Education in India. By Anti-Caste.  
The Day of Small Things.  
The Divine Life in Man. By the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A.  
Riddles and Jokes. By Edmund Russell.  
Lily Leaves. By Rowland Brown.  
English Universities and the English Poor. By T. J. Rowell, M.A.  
Relief for Sufferers. Barlow.  
Prayers for Working Men. By John Eldon.  
Christian's Mirror. By A. L. O. E.  
The Higher Christian Life. By Rev. W. E. Boardman.  
The Hart and the Water Brooks. By Rev. John R. Macduff.  
Round the World. By W. H. G. Kingston.  
Nursery Tales and Rhymes. By the Brothers Dalziel.  
Church History of Scotland. Two Vols. By Rev. John Cunningham.  
History of the Old Covenant. Vol. 3.  
Works of the Risen Saviour. Vol. 4.  
Commentary on the Pentateuch. By Rev. Henry Downing.  
Addison's Poetical Works. By Rev. George Gilfillan.  
Paley's Evidences of Christianity. By Richard Whately, D.D.  
The Hellenies of Walter Savage Landor, comprising Heroic Idylls, &c.  
Consumption: its Nature and Treatment. By John Epps, M.D.  
Roots and Fruits of the Christian Life. By Rev. W. Arnott.  
English Unitarianism. By Rev. Thomas M'Crie, LL.D.  
Protestant Almanack.  
Sermons. By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.  
Words to the Winners of Souls.  
Saturday Morning's Lectures. By Rev. John Robinson.  
United Presbyterian Magazine.  
Missionary Record.  
Search for Deity. By J. Sullivan.  
Routledge's Illustrated History.

#### Gleanings.

The subscription to the fund for Burns's nieces, the Misses Begg, has closed, and the sum collected is 1,128*l*.

A number of members of the Irish Constabulary of all ranks have been ordered to proceed to Hythe to undergo a course of musketry instruction.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., in addition to their former lists of new works, announce a "Life of Schleiermacher," to be published in the first week of the new year.

The political correspondence of the Count de Chambord, otherwise Henri V., is announced by M. Decq, Brussels. The book, described as "Etude politique," is to consist of letters written between the years 1841—1859.

At a school inspection the examiner put a series of questions to the pupils upon the specialities of various localities. At last he asked "What is Norwich celebrated for?" To which a boy naively replied, "For bribery and corruption."

The promised work on the Collier-folio Shakespeare by Mr. N. E. S. A. Hamilton, is now announced as forthcoming by Mr. Bentley, under the title, "An Inquiry into Modern Additions to Shaksperian Literature."

THINGS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL AT GREAT GLEN.—The following circular has recently been issued at Great Glen, by the clergyman of the parish:—"The Great Glen Feast of Dedication begins on the Sunday next after the 22nd day of November. My dear Parishioners,—For such persons as we are, true joy can arise only out of the sorrows of repentance. If then we would enjoy the Feast of Dedication which again approaches, let us first be sorry, and confess to God, that we have not used so diligently as we ought to have done, the means of grace which he has ordained in his Church: after that it will better become us to rejoice and give thanks, that those holy things are still of his great mercy continued to us. It is to express such joy that we keep up our ancient feast. On Advent Sunday, the Holy Communion will be administered. I beg you to consider that solemn admonition in the Prayer-book, 'When God calleth you, are ye not ashamed to say ye will not come? When ye should return to God, will ye excuse yourselves and say ye are not ready?' On Monday, November 28th, divine service will be at ten o'clock a.m., that the football players may have opportunity to worship God before they begin their game. The children will dine at one o'clock. On Tuesday, the Evening Choral Service, and the 'Feast of Charity' afterwards as usual. On Wednesday, St. Andrew's Day, there will be a lecture after evening service, on the discoveries of the microscope and telescope, by R. Luck, Esq. On Thursday, the tea-party and dance. It is never without some fear that I invite you to dance. Again I entreat you to remember well what you were made in your baptism, that so your dance may be kept blameless. No persons can be admitted without a ticket. On Friday evening will be held a meeting for home missions. God bless you all, and keep you from evil. H. L. DODDS."—*Leicester Mercury*.

RELIGIOUS PAROXYSMS.—So early as the year 1374, assemblages of men and women were seen at Aix-la-Chapelle, who had come out of Germany, and who, united by one common delusion, exhibited to the public, both in the streets and in the churches, the following strange spectacle. They formed circles hand in hand, and appearing to have lost all control over their senses, continued dancing, regardless of the bystanders, for hours together in wild delirium, until at length they fell to the ground in a state of exhaustion. They then complained of extreme oppression, and groaned as if in the agonies of death, until they were swathed in cloths bound tightly round their waists, upon which they again recovered, and remained free from complaint until the next attack. Swathing was resorted to on account of the tympany which followed these spasmodic ravings, but the bystanders frequently relieved patients in a less artificial manner, by thumping and trampling upon the parts affected. While dancing they neither saw nor heard, being insensible to external impression through the senses, but were haunted by visions, their fancies conjuring up spirits whose names they shrieked out; and some of them afterwards asserted that they felt as if they had been immersed in a stream of blood, which obliged them to leap so high. Others, during the paroxysm, saw the heavens open, and the Saviour enthroned with the Virgin Mary, according as the religious notions of the age were strangely and vigorously reflected in their imaginations. A few months after this dancing malady had made its appearance at Aix-la-Chapelle it broke out at Cologne, where the number of those possessed amounted to more than five hundred, and about the same time at Metz, the streets of which place are said to have been filled with eleven hundred dancers. Peasants left their ploughs, mechanics their workshops, housewives their domestic duties, to join the wild revels, and this rich commercial city became the scene of the most ruinous disorder. Secret desires were excited, and but too often found opportunities for wild enjoyment; and numerous beggars, stimulated by vice and misery, availed themselves of this new complaint to gain a temporary livelihood. Girls and boys quitted their parents, and servants their masters, to amuse themselves at the dances of those possessed, and greedily imbibed the poison of mental infection. Above a hundred unmarried women were seen raving about in consecrated and unconsecrated places, and the consequences were soon perceived.—*Epidemics of the Middle Ages*.



## BIRTH.

HOOPER.—Dec. 15, the wife of Mr. H. Hooper, of Brighton, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

WILSON—BRUCE.—Sept. 15, at the Congregational Church, Kentish-town, the Rev. Robert Wilson, B.A., Missionary to China, to Emma Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Bruce, of Camden Town, London.

HARDING—PENNEL.—Dec. 11, at the Independent Chapel, Totnes, Mr. D. Harding, of Ashburton, to Mrs. E. Pennell, Dartington.

GELDER—MELLOR.—Dec. 13, at South-parade Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. J. Mather, Mr. Charles John Gelder, joiner, Pontefract, to Miss Mary Ann Mellor, of Halifax.

BELBIN—GRIFFITHS.—Dec. 18, at the Baptist Chapel, Monmouth, by the Rev. George Applegate, of Littledean, Mr. Thomas Belbin, Inland Revenue Officer, to Mrs. Matilda Griffiths, both of Monmouth.

VAUGHAN—LEES.—Dec. 20, at the Square Church, Halifax, by the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., Mr. J. Vaughan, jun., of Ashton-under-Lyne, to Agnes, daughter of Mr. S. Lees, of Halifax.

STARKS—COOKE.—Dec. 20, at the Baptist Chapel, Mitford, Hants, by the Rev. H. V. Gill, Mr. C. Starks, to Mary, daughter of Mr. H. Cooke, of Ashley, near Lymington, Hants.

STEED—BARNETT.—Dec. 21, at Belfast, by the Rev. J. Barnett, D.D., J. C. Steed, Esq., Head Master of the Edinburgh Ladies' Institution, 1, Park-place, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of James Barnett, Esq., J.P., Belfast.

PURDAY—AKER.—Dec. 21, at John-street Chapel, Bedford-row, by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., Mr. Z. T. Purday, of High Holborn, to Sarah, widow of the late J. Baker, Esq., surgeon, Gray's-inn-lane.

COSTER—VENNELL.—Dec. 21, at Ebenezer Chapel, Chatham, by the Rev. J. S. Hall, the Rev. George T. Coster, of Newport, Essex, to Sarah Ann, only daughter of Jesse Vennell, Esq., of Chatham.

MARSHALL—HAWKES.—Dec. 22, at the Old Independent Meeting, Norwich, by the Rev. John Hallett, Henry Lillingston Marshall, Esq., of Ludbrooke-square, Nottingham, to Roseanne, younger daughter of Mr. William Hawkes, Norwich.

HELMS—BRUCE.—Dec. 22, at the Congregational Church, Kentish Town, Ludvig Verner Helms, Esq., of Sarawak, Borneo, to Ann Amelia, third daughter of Mr. Thos. Bruce, of Camden Town, London.

EALLES—WARD.—Dec. 27, at London-road Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. T. Jowett, of Wigston Magna, Mr. Samuel Eales, farmer, to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Ward, of Fleckney.

BRADDICK—JENNINGS.—Dec. 27, at the Baptist Chapel, Honiton, by the Rev. W. Evans Foote, Mr. William Braddick, to Miss Susan Jane Jennings.

## DEATHS.

BARDEN.—Dec. 14, at Hayes, Middlesex, after a long illness, Mr. William Barden, aged seventy. For many years the principal deacon of the Independent Church at that place.

MAYNARD.—Dec. 17, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Maynard, Kentens, near Henley-on-Thames.

MARKS.—Dec. 17, Mary, the second daughter of Mr. Evan Marks, jeweller, Hertford, Herts, after a short illness, aged eight years.

BELL.—Dec. 17, at Auchinlech Castle, Forfarshire, Caroline, youngest daughter of the late George Joseph Bell, Professor of the Law of Scotland in the University of Edinburgh.

TREVELL.—Dec. 17, at Bosham, Sussex, deeply regretted, Martha Ann, wife of Mr. John Trevell, jun., youngest daughter of the Rev. T. Sainsbury, minister of Union Chapel, aged twenty-seven.

LUKE.—Dec. 17, at Goodrich, near Fishguard, Margaret, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Luke (formerly of Taunton), deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

CHARLTON.—Dec. 19, Palmouth, at Florence-place, Mrs. Charlton, aged sixty-eight, widow of the late Richard Charlton, Esq., formerly Her Majesty's Consul at the Sandwich Islands.

PARKER.—Dec. 20, at No. 2, Paragon, Hackney, Mr. Parker, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Monday, the Stock Exchange was closed. To-day there is an active demand for money in the general discount market, but the requirements of the mercantile community are readily supplied at the current quotations, which are indicative of continued ease and abundance. Although the transactions in the English Stock Market are very much curtailed, speculation being extremely dull, the quotations exhibit firmness, Consols being 95½ 95½ for the Account. As the dealings for investment are also restricted, the New Three, Reduced Annuities, and Exchequer Bills are very quiet, also being steady. The Indian Loan is 104½ 104½.

Foreign Securities exhibit increased animation, and prices are steady.

The Ocean Marine Insurance Company's Shares are 1½ 1½ prem.; ditto, Universal, par to ½ prem.

A limited amount of business has been done in the Railway Share Market, but prices have slightly improved. Bristol and Exeter have advanced to 103 and 103½. Caledonians to 94. Eastern Counties to 58½ 58½. Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee to 30½. Great Westerns to 69½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 100; and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 39 and 39½. Norfolks have declined to 59½. The Foreign and Colonial Markets have also shown more firmness. Lombardo-Venetian are 12½ 13. Paris and Orleans, 56½. Pernambuco, 12. East Indian have improved to 102½ 103½. Great Indian Peninsula have declined to 101 and 101½. Grand Trunk of Canada have advanced to 43 and 43½; and Great Western of Canada have receded to 13 and 13½.

Joint Stock Bank Shares remain dull. Bank of Egypt realise 22½; and Ottoman Bank, 18. Bank of Australasia improved to 82½ 83; and London and Westminster have declined to 56½.

In the Miscellaneous Market, Peninsular and Oriental Steamer have advanced to 79. Australian Agricultural are 33; and Red Sea Telegraph 15½. Great Ship Company Shares remain steady at 8.

The Board of Trade tables for the past month were issued this morning. Their features are such as have prevailed throughout the entire year. The declared value of our exportations compared with those of November, 1858, shows an increase of 881,563½, of which, notwithstanding the reduction in the price of the staple, 398,987½ is due to the augmented shipments of manufactured cotton goods. The linen and woollen trades have likewise been active, and a tendency to a revival of confidence on the Continent seems to be indicated by an increase in the exports of machinery and of cotton and woollen yarns. The aggregate value of our exports during the first eleven months of the year has been 119,613,185½, against 106,555,562½ in 1858, showing an

increase of 13,057,623½, or more than 12 per cent. This has occurred as follows:—

January ...	£2,371,823	July ...	£291,454
February ...	2,325,727	August ...	982,512
March ...	2,312,954	September ...	917,661
April ...	1,879,297	October ...	449,076
May ...	221,096	November ...	881,565
June ...	424,458		

Compared with 1857, there has been an increase of 2,572,186½ on the month, and 4,605,995½ on the eleven months.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

ONE OF THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE PRESENT AGE is the increasing diffusion of a love for the fine arts among all classes of the English nation, not only in painting and statuary, but in all branches of ornamentation. There is a constant demand for cheapness, elegance, and good taste. Few manufacturers of the present time have contributed more towards this result than the well-known firm of Messrs. Parkins and Götto, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London. In walking round their spacious and well-filled showrooms, no one can fail to remark the immense variety of really useful and elegant articles, particularly adapted for Christmas and New Year's Presents. We would direct especial attention to the superior specimens of mediæval mounted work, as applied to cases for writing materials, inkstands, blotting-paper books, and to the mountings for Bibles, Prayer-books, &c. The public will be gratified also to observe the great improvement in the manufacture of Morocco and Russia goods, such as desks, despatch-boxes, and those attractive carriage and travelling bags so conveniently fitted. Here are also beautiful specimens of papier maché, pearl, and tortoise-shell goods in the greatest possible variety, and at prices to suit every pocket. One circumstance connected with this firm, and upon which they very justly pride themselves, is the fact that almost every article in their extensive stock is of British manufacture.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—SAFE AND CERTAIN.—All who have once tried these remedies have always resorted to them again when overtaken by illness. By the recommendation of grateful patients have the enormous sale and universal reputation of Holloway's Ointment and Pills been established. For all diseases affecting the exterior or interior of the human body a cure is certainly found in these noble medicaments, whose action is impotent for evil, but wonderfully efficacious in cleansing, purifying, and improving the functions of every organ, always raising it to its natural standard, and healthfully rectifying every secretion in the body. In female complaints, especially, they operate beneficially by having the Ointment briskly rubbed on the bottom of the stomach and back.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

## The Gazette.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 82, for the week ending on Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ....	£30,757,625	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,459,900
		Gold Bullion ....	16,282,625
		Silver Bullion ....	—
	£30,757,625		£30,757,625

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,925,157
Reserve .....	3,148,926	Other Securities ..	19,586,996
Public Deposits ..	9,575,026	Notes .....	10,112,015
Other Deposits ..	19,310,224	Gold & Silver Coin	719,115
Seven Day and other Bills .....	756,107		
	£41,343,283		£41,343,283

Dec. 22, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, December 23, 1859.

## BANKRUPTS.

FEAST, R. W. and H., 26, Victoria-road, Lower-road, Islington, Middlesex, out of business, January 3 and 31.  
DAPLEY, R., Diss, Norfolk, grocer, January 5, February 2.  
CASTLE, R., Wantage, Berkshire, cattle dealer, January 2, February 6.  
PERRINS, I. T., Dudley, Worcestershire, iron merchant, January 9, February 30.

Tuesday, December 27, 1859.

## BANKRUPTS.

TRIGGS, E., and TRIGGS, W., Southampton, upholsterers, January 6, February 3.  
MCVEILY, J., Great Portland-street, saddler, January 6, February 10.  
PINKERS, E., Liverpool, oil and colourman, January 6 and 30.  
ZELTZNER, H., and SHIERS, J., Manchester, fancy trimming manufacturers, January 11, February 1.

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Friday, Dec. 23.

As no market was held on Monday, we give Friday's statement. The supplies of wheat have continued on a moderate scale—viz., 1,140 quarters foreign and 2,150 quarters per coast. There were but few additions of English samples this morning. The prospective loss of the principal market-day has, however, not at all stimulated buyers, who, to the close of the year, are only likely to buy from hand to mouth. The English samples on show, of fine quality, slowly realised last Monday's rates; but other sorts were dull. In floating cargoes but little passing at scarcely former rates. The flour trade was also of a retail character, Norfolk still selling at 3½s per sack. Barley remained heavy, the quantity returned being 4,070 quarters per coast and 2,460 quarters foreign. Malt continued in very languid demand, without change of value. The oats arrived were 1,440 per coast and 2,890 quarters foreign. Holders of all descriptions fully maintained former prices, though buyers were not numerous. Beans and peas were quite as dear, more especially good white boilers. Linseed remained firm, as well as cakes. Red cloverseed was fully as dear, but buyers were not anxious to foretell the season without seeing more English samples. White was quite

neglected. Trefoil maintained the previous currency, and all other seeds were steady, but in only retail demand.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 37 to 47		Dantzic .....	50 to 55
Ditto White .....	38 50	Konigsberg, Red .....	49 51
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red .....	47 49
Yorkshire Red .....	37 48	Rostock .....	51 54
Scotch .....	30 31	Danish and Holstein .....	48 48
Rye .....	30 31	East Friesland .....	—
Barley, malt .....	34 44	Petersburg .....	42 47
Distilling .....	28 30	Riga and Archangel .....	43 47
Malt (pale) .....	60 68	Polish Odessa .....	42 44
Beans, mazagan .....	35 41	Marianopoli .....	—
Ticks .....	36 42	Taganrog .....	—
Harrow .....	37 46	Egyptian .....	—
Pigeon .....	48 50	American (U.S.) .....	43 49
Peas, White .....	36 41	Barley, Pomeranian .....	28 41
Grey .....	34 35	Konigsberg .....	—
Maple .....	38 40	Danish .....	38 36
Boilers .....	36 41	East Friesland .....	25 27
Tares (English new) .....	—	Egyptian .....	24 27
Foreign .....	—	Odessa .....	25 27
Oats (English new) .....	20 30	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse .....	36 40
7 Sack of 280 lbs .....	37 43	Pigeon .....	40 42
Linseed, English .....	—	Egyptian .....	35 37
Baltic .....	40 46	Peas, White .....	36 38
Black Sea .....	40 46	Oats—	
Hampseed .....	30 34	Dutch .....	18 25
Canaryseed .....	53 62	Jahde .....	18 24
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish .....	16 21
112 lbs. English .....	—	Danish, Yellow feed 19 22	
German .....	—	Swedish .....	21 24
French .....	—	Petersburg .....	20 23
American .....	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 12½ to 13½		New York .....	23 27
Rape Cakes, 4½ to 5½		Spanish, per sack ..	—
Rapeseed, 23½ to 24½		Carra rapeseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 5d to 6½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Dec. 26.  
The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 3,374 head. In the corresponding week in 1858 we received 4,110; in 1857, 1,053; in 1856, 1,119; in 1855, 347; in 1854, 1,410; and in 1853, 1,802 head. This being a holiday market, very few buyers were in attendance. The show of beasts was limited; nevertheless, for all kinds, the demand ruled heavy in the extreme, at almost nominal quotations. Sheep were scarce, and in request, at extreme rates. Other breeds were very dull. There were no calves in the market; and scarcely a transaction took place in pigs. The show of foreign stock was limited. About 800 beasts came to hand from the northern districts, 200 from other quarters, 30 from Scotland, and 90 from Ireland.

Per Siba, to sink the Offal.		s. d. a. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts ..	3 2 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled 4 6 to 4 8	
Second quality ..	3 5 4 2	Prime Southdown 5 0 5 4	
Prime lambs ..	4 4 4 6	Lga. coarse calves 4 3 4 6	
Prime Scots, &c. ..	4 8 4 10	Prime small ..	4 10 5 3
Coarse inf. sheep ..	3 4 3 10	Large hogs ..	3 6 3 10
Second quality ..	4 0 4 4	Neatam. porkers ..	4 0 5 0

Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.  
Suckling calves, 19s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 3s. to 5s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 26.  
The supplies of meat here to-day are tolerably good. Prime beef and mutton move off steadily at full prices. Otherwise the demand is heavy.

Per Siba by the carcass.		s. d. a. d.	
Inferior beef ..	3 8 to 2 10	Small pork ..	4 4 to 4 10
Middling ditto ..	3 0 3 4	Inf. mutton ..	3 8 4 10
Prime large do. ..	3 6 4 0	Middling ditto ..	3 8 4 6
Do. small do. ..	4 2 4 4	Prime ditto ..	4 4 4 6
Large pork ..	3 6 4 2	Veal ..	3 8 4 4

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.  
POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Saturday, Dec. 24.—Since our last report, owing to the late severe weather, the arrivals of home-grown potatoes have been limited both by land and water carriage, and the receipts from the continent have not exceeded 50 tons. For all kinds the trade is somewhat active, and prices have advanced.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Dec. 23.  
TEA.—There has been a fair business doing, chiefly in medium and blackish-leaf Congou, in some instances at a slight advance on yesterday's prices. The quotation for common Congou is now 1s 3½d to 1s 3½d per lb.

SUGAR.—There has not been much doing in the market to-day. 400 hhds. British West India have been sold at steady prices, including Demerara, at auction, from 40s 6d to 41s 6d.

COFFEE.—The market remains firm; 120 casks, 40 barrels, and 100 bags plantation Ceylon, at auction, went from 65s 6d to 72s for low to good middling, with fine from 70s to 77s; 450 bags native kind were chiefly held for higher rates; 300 bags bold pale Singapore realised 60s; 100 bags Costa Rica were disposed of from 61s 6d to 67s for fine ordinary to low palish; 12 casks Porto Rico were held for 70s; and 40 cases 50 bags East India from 59s to 63s for Tillycherry, and at 65s for Mysore.

RUM.—About 200 puns have been placed, chiefly Leewards, from 1s 10s to 1s 11d, with some fair Demeraras at 2s 1d.

RICE.—Privately, 1,000 bags good middling Bengal were disposed of at 11s, and 1,000 bags low Rangoon at 7s 3d.

SALTPETRE.—840 bags Bengal, at auction, were taken in, 4½ lbs. per cwt. refraction at 41s, 11 to 9 lbs., being held much above the market value. Saltpetre has been sold, for arrival, at 41s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 26.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,981 firkins butter, and 2,702 hales bacon, and from foreign parts 7,792 casks butter, and 88 bales bacon. The demand for Irish butter still continues moderate, but the advices from Ireland cause holders to be very firm, and advanced rates generally asked, which in some cases have been obtained. Foreign met a fair sale; best Dutch, 12s. The bacon market ruled very firm, the manufacturers looking for higher rates, owing to the high prices of pigs in Ireland; and at the close of the week an advance of 1s per cwt. was in some cases obtained.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Dec. 24.—Asparagus, sea-kale and French beans now make their appearance. Pine-apples and grapes still maintain the prices quoted in last report. Apples and good dessert pears are scarce, and very dear. Among the latter only Glout Moreau and Winter Nalis can be had good. Oranges are improving both in quantity and quality. Good ones are realising from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Chestnuts are plentiful. Owing to the late severe weather, the supply of vegetables is limited, and prices are in consequence higher. Cabbages, savoy, carrots, parsnips, and leeks, may also be obtained. Broccoli and parsley are scarce. Potatoes realise from 4s to 8s per cwt. Mushrooms can still be had. Cucumbers are getting dearer. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Chrysanthemums, Heaths, and Roses. Mistletoe and other Christmas evergreens have been supplied in great abundance during the week. Trade has been tolerably brisk.

HOPS, Monday, Dec. 26.—Nothing doing till the new year. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 40 bales from Hamburg.

SEEDS, Friday, Dec. 23.—There is no variation to note in the trade for seeds since Monday, and buyers seem disposed to postpone commencing operations till after the close of the year.

OILS, Saturday, Dec. 24.—Linseed oil is inactive at 27s 6d to 27s 9d per cwt. Rape supports previous rates, with a fair demand. In Cocoa-nut very little is doing at late quotations. Olive is dull, but not cheaper, Gallipoli being worth 57½.



Most fish oils are firm, at last week's prices. Spirits of turpentine move off steadily at 33s 6d to 34s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW, Saturday, Dec. 24.—A steady business is doing in our market, and prices are firm, P.Y.C. being quoted at 57s 9d to 58s per cwt. on the spot and for the year, and at 57s to 57s 8d for January to March delivery. Rough fat, 3s 1½d per 8lbs.

## PARTICULARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Stock .....	Casks. 18494	Casks. 10977	Casks. 24092	Casks. 21178	Casks. 45208
Price of Yellow Cattle ..	69s 0d	56s 3d	53s 0d	49s 6d	59s 8d
Delivery last Week .....	4577	2704	325	2825	1886
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	60179	59483	46529	46152	33508
Arrived last Week .....	998	1841	5069	9564	8474
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	50958	53400	57503	55763	66638
Price of Town Tallow .....	170s 9d	67s 3d	56s 6d	53s 6d	62s 6d

## Advertisements.

**PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.**—  
"The kisses of a thousand flowers,  
Stolen from them while they sleep."  
2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

**NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.**  
Principal: Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.  
This School will RE-OPEN on the 13th of January, 1860.

SUITED FOR A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

**THE INSTRUMENTAL EDITION** of  
"CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MUSIC," which has  
been delayed by an error of the Engraver, is now ready, in  
imperial octavo, elegantly bound in cloth extra. Prices.—  
Complete Work, 9s. 6d.; Tunes and Chants only, 6s.; the  
Supplement alone, stitched, 2s. A priced List of the Editions of  
"Congregational Church Music," and other works in the  
"Weigh-house Series," will be found in the "Congregational  
Year-Book," and may be had gratis of the Publishers.  
Ward and Co., Paternoster-row; Unwin, Bucklersbury; or  
Fletcher and Co., Manchester.

## DENMAN.

**INTRODUCER of the SOUTH AFRICAN**  
PORT, SHERRY, &c. Finest importations, 20s. per  
dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly appreciated  
by the public and a constantly increasing connexion,  
saving the great annoyance of returning them.  
Two Pint Samples for Twenty-four Stamps.  
WINE in CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in  
England.

## EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.  
TERMS—CASH.  
Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques  
Bank of London. Price-lists forwarded on application.  
JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of  
Railway-place), London.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**  
USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY  
The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is  
EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY,  
and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried  
Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none  
of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is  
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.  
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

## STARCH! STARCH! STARCH!

The wants of the public are now met in the manufacture of  
an article every way adapted to their requirements. The  
PATENT AUSTRALIAN STARCH is pronounced by practical  
persons to be the only perfect starch made.  
A numerous list of Testimonials from the principal dressers,  
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Gum-coloured India-rubber as a base; no metal whatsoever is  
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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.  
**NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of**  
PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of  
Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

**MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,**  
SURGEON-DENTIST,  
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SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the  
adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of  
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER,  
in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results  
of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most  
prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings  
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a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit,  
perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while,  
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The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-  
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GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best  
Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly  
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COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheuma-  
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COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no  
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This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy  
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upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or  
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PILLS,  
which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate  
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